FREEDOM, TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

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HOW THE IRISH KEPT THE BRIDGE OF ATHLONE.

(BY WM. COLLINS.)

Right well Horatius guarded
The Roman bridge of old,
And well was he rewarded
In riches, land and gold,
And freedom points forever
To thy pass, Thermopylæ,
To teach mankind that tyrants
Cannot subjugate the free.

Bright are their names in story,
Their fame the bosom thrills,
Who poured a flood of glory
On Rome's eternal hills,
But there were men as dauntless,
And hearts as true and brave,
By Shannon's gushing waters,
As e'er by Tiber's wave.

Unknown, unnamed, unspoken,
Their praise no minstrels sing,
For them no cord is woken,
No glories round them cling,
But never yet has freedom
Such brave defenders known,
As those bold hearts who guarded
The old bridge of Athlone.

De Ginkle's Brandenburghers
Lay by the Shannon's side,
His haughty banner blazed and shone
In all its strength and pride,
To storm the bridge before him
He summoned one and all;
And fifteen thousand veterans
Responded to the call.

In dread and solemn silence
The Irish watched him come,
His solid column proudly tread
To roll of trump and drum,
A hundred guns in anger
Their fatal vollies pour,
And loudly echo o'er the hills,
Beyond the Shannon's shore.

Ah! who will stem that torrent
Or block his stormy way?
In vain brave hearts ye labor,
Strive e'er so well you may,
Not so, by Heaven! for yonder
Against his foremost line,
A fierce and deadly rampart,
The Irish weapons shine.

Upon his massed battalions
They leap with ringing cheer,
The foemen fall before them,
Borne down by pike and spear,
But numbers more succeeding,
The foremost stricken down,
The Irish weak and bleeding
Reel backward toward the town.

"Ho! comrades," cried their leader,
As on the bridge they stood,
His helmet dinged and battered,
And soiled with dust and blood;
"One charge for Mother Ireland,
Up with her banner high!
And if we cannot beat them back
We'll teach them how to die."

"We'll hold the bridge against them,
Or sleep in Irish graves,
But who will dare its planks to tear
And cast into the waves!
Already to our breastworks
Their formost files have crossed,
Quick, quick with axe and sledge and bar
Or Athlone town is lost."

Out leaped a gallant sergeant,
And his brave comrades ten.
Their hearts athirst for vengeance,
With souls of free-born men:
"If you will man the breastworks
Against the hireling crew,
We'll do for holy Ireland
What Irishmen should do."

With axe, and sledge, and hammer
They leaped in to the wave.
But ere one massive timber cracked
They met a bloody grave.
Ten more brave hearts sprang forward,
But soon the iron hail
In deadly show'r belched fire and death
Through corslet, jack and mail.

Ten more their comrades followed
And leaped into the stream,
Ten more by death were stricken
Ere tumbled plank or beam.
But see! it yields, it totters,
With fearful crash they fall,
In one rude mass, bridge, guns and horse,
And Brandenburghers all.

Foiled, beaten and defeated,
The fierce De Ginkle fled,
His army broken, shattered,
The Shannon choked with dead,
Across the foaming waters
Came wafted to his ear,
"We want no German hirelings,
No Saxon brigands here."

'Twas thus our fathers battled
'Gainst England's king and throne,
'Twas thus they bravely guarded
The old bridge of Athlone,
And God be praised, in Ireland,
By every hill and glen,
There is many a gallant Costume
To dare the same again.

IRISH NEWS.

THE Mayo election has resulted in the return of Messrs O Connor Power and George Brownee The following is the result of the poll:—Brown. 1,330; O'Connor Power 1,319; Tighe 1262. Both are Home Rulers. The greatest entbsiasm was manifested throughout the country at the return of Mr. Power.

THE London *Observer* publishes the text of a Home Rule resolve which Dr. Butt, member of Parliament from Limerick, proposes to move on the 30th instant in the House of Commons, in substance as follows: That in the opinion of the House, it is expedient and just to restore to the Irish Nation the power of managing exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, provision being made at the same time for maintaining the integrity of the Empire by leaving to the Imperial Parliament control of Imperial affairs.

IRELAND sent to England last year upwards of 68,000 cattle more than in 1872. The exportation of sheep to England increased by 86,000 animals.

THOMAS BUTLER, Esq. of Ballycarron, lately appointed agent over the O'Connor estates in Tipperary has been engaged for several days in visiting the different farms, receiving a hearty reception from the tenantry, who have learned with exteme satisfaction that save in a very few instances indeed the old standards of rent are to remain unaltered. The cause of all alarm has therefore disapeared.

A SHOCKING accident occurred recently in a steam flour mill in Newry, by which a man named John Canavan, a miller employed in the establishment, lost his life. It appears that no one was near the deceased at the time of the accident, but one of the workingmen entering the room where the fatal occurence took place, the body of the deceased was discovered revolving with the drifting shaft. The engine was stopped as soon as possible but it was then found that life was extinct the body of deceased being so mangled and bruised that it was almost unrecognisable.

NEW Deputy Lieutenant The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Dominick Edward Browne, Esq., to be a deputy Lieutenant for the county of Mayo, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonal Ouseley Higgins, deceased.

THE trial of the petition against the return of Dr. O'Leary for the borough of Drogheda commenced on the 29th ult., before Mr. Justice Barry. The only grounds on which it is sought to invalidate the election are that the polling booths were not opened at eight o'clock in the morning, that the secrecy of the ballot was violated and that voting papers for Dr. O'Leary marked on the left hand side were illegaly received.

AT Ballyneety Petty Sessions, Timothy Connell was charged with having threatened to take the life of his landlord, Mr. Wm Gabbott, of Mount Kennett, County Limerick. Mr. Gabbott disposed that for the last five years he was in dread of the accused, who had frequently threatened to shoot him. The accused was put under a rule of bail to keep the peace.

ONE of the results of the late Constabulary investigation at Nenagh is that Sub-Inspector O-Callaghan has been assigned the charge of Strabane district, county Tyrone, whither he will proceed on the 1st July.

WE regret to learn that the Linen Trade of Ulster is in a very low condition at present. Fewer hand and shorter time will soon reveal the paintul fact.

A MAN, who had been sometime ago appointed special bailiff at Thurles, has been missing for over a fortnight. He has been in possession of civil bill decrees for a large amount.

The dedication of the new Cathedral of Thurles will take place on the 2nd of July. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen will officiate on the occasion.

In the House of Commons on the 22nd inst., Richard Smyth, member for Londonderry, gave notice that he should move as an amendment to Dr. Butt's home rule resolve—that in the opinion of the House, it would be prejudicial to the peace and prosperity of Ireland to make changes involving a dissolution of the legislative union of the two countries."

AT a meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians on Wednesday, May the 20th, a letter was read from Mr. Blackall, solicitor, asking the guardians to accept £50 fine from Mr. Valentine Ryan for supplying single instead of double X porter, contrary to the terms of his contract, Lord Emly questioned whether the board had power to impose or accept a fine. It was ultimately agreed to submit the letter to the Local Government Board for their opinion.

THE political prisoners collection in the City of Cork, on Sunday, May 17, outside the doors of the Roman Catholic churches, realized about £40.

One of the largest and best circumstanced estates that has been sold in Ireland for some time was brought to sale in the Landed Estates Court on Friday, May 22d, we refer to the Clonmore Estate, in the county Carlow. The property formerly belonged to the Earls of Wicklow, and they took from it the title of Baron of Clonmore. In 1814 the estate passed to Hugh Howard, brother of the then Viscount of Wicklow and great grandfather of Mr. Parnell, the present proprietor. The Estate contains over 13,000 acres; and we think the judge of the Landed Estate Court excercised a sound discretion in dividing the estate into 56 lots, to enable the tenants to purchase their respective holdings, which we have no doubt many of them will.—[*Leinster Independent.*

The Cork Park race meeting opened on the 20th ult., under extremely favorable auspices. The weather was magnificent, the attendance was very large, and the racing was excellent. The universal verdict was that it was the most satisfactory day's sport yet had over this splendid course. The meeting is undeniably second to none in Ireland. Thirteen horses competed for the chief prize, which was won by Albert, Gamebird (the winner of last year) being second, and Night Thought third.

The Constabulary will take possession of their new premises, Bridge-house, Tralee, which is being fitted up for their reception, on the 25th of July. The barricks in James street will be abolished, and the number of men in the town will be increased by six.

Major Hayes, one of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries, attended at Lismore to ascertain the opinion of the persons interested in the fisheries in that locality upon the application of the proprietors, on the upper part of the Blackwater, for a change in the season. The witnesses examined including Mr. Foley and Major Keane, suggested that the fishing season should commence on the 1st of February, and close about the middle of August, when it was said many discolored fish were found in the stream.

At the inter-collegiate sports in Belfast the Southerners made a pretty clean sweep of the prizes. They scored the victory in nine out of thirteen events.

On Thursday, May 21st, a farmer named Martin Ryan, residing on the property of Colonel Bagwell Purefoy, near the village of Cappawhite, died from the effect of serious wounds he received in a fight when returning a few days ago, with his son, from the local monthly fair.

A Thurles Correspondent of the Dublin Irishman writes: An opportunity will soon come for our once gallant county regaining its long honored prestige as the premier county of Ireland. A public meeting of the Nationalists must be soon held and the gallant Colonel White called to account for the pledges made and unfulfilled. He will be called on to resign at once. The pretended friends of Home Rule can save him no longer. The trading mountebanks are now known, and as a county National Club is to be formed next week, an end will be put to the traffickers in the suffrages of the county for ever.

What was styled a preliminary meeting of tenant farmers of Kilkenny, with the object of establishing a Tenant Association, was attempted to be held in the Tholsel on May 13. It was not stated by whom the meeting had been convened, and in fact the public knew nothing whatever respecting it. Such a hole and corner demonstration for a great public object has rarely if ever been witnessed in this country. The parties who put in an appearance on the occasion were neither numerous nor influential, and in fact the initiative process may be described as a total failure.—[*Kilkenny Times.*

About the latter end of April, an old man named James Archdeacon, for a number of years an inmate of Evans' asylum, Kilkenny, was buried in the old churchyard at Danesfort, about three miles outside of the town, and on May 21 it was found that the grave had been opened and the body of the deceased removed from the coffin, for what purpose yet remains a mystery. The body was again replaced in the coffin, but as if the persons who were engaged in the operation were in a hurry, the head of the dead man was placed in the coffin where the feet ought to be. The coffin was again reentered, but a portion of the body remained fully exposed to view to the great horror of the people of the locality.

At the Presentment Sessions held at Maryborough, May 21, the Rev. J. Meade Hobson, Rector, obtained a presentment for the malicious breaking of glass in the window of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by some person or persons unknown.

On Monday, May 18th Mrs Anne Johnston, of Greystone, about two and a half miles from Enniskillen, was nearly burned to death. She was engaged in preparing supper when her clothing accidently took fire. She was alone in the house at the time and before help reached, her she was terribly injured.

Mr. John F. B. Beveridge, oldest surviving son of Mr. Wm Beveridge, late of Tralee, deceased, will be called to the Bar next term.

The Rev. Edward Forman, Vicar of Drisbane, in the diocese (Ardfert), has been unanimously elected to the important parish of Tramore, in the diocese of Waterford.

Three men named Field, Denahahy and Leary, were returned for trial at the Cork assizes by the Macroom magistrates on recently for the homicide of a man named Jeremiah Dineen, on the occasion of the April fair at Macroom. A fourth prisoner, named John Dennaby, was discharged.

The mackerel fishing was very successful the whole of last week' each of the large fleet of boats engaged off the harbor having taken on an average between two and three thousand fish every night. The Lowest number brought in by any was 800 one night. The price of fish ranged from £1 to 10s. per 120. The greater portion of the fish taken were shipped off to England, although a great quantity was also brought to Cork.—*West Cork Eagle May*, 22.

EASTERN NEWS

THE bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, provides for the appointment of a Court of five Commissioners by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; the sessions of the Court to be held in Washington; salary of the Commissioners to be $6,000 each, with a clerk at $3,000, and a short-hand reporter at $2,500, per annum. The President may designate a counsellor-at law to represent the interests of the Government in all suits and claims for indemnity for losses. The Court shall exist for a year from the time of commencing; but if the business be not completed in that time, the President may by proclamation extend the time, for not more than six months.

THE President has nominated Benj. Morin for Assistant Secretary of State; Robt. M. Douglas U.S. Marshal of the Western District of North Carolina; and Lyman K. Bass, Representative in Congress from Buffalo (N. Y.) District, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Commissioners of Hampden County have issued an order directing the Mill River Reservoir Company to thoroughly reconstruct the dams at their Searsville and Upper Goshen reservoirs, and recommend the building of a wing to dam the low reservoirs, at Goshen.

A SUPPOSED incendiary fire destroyed the business portion of the town of Richmond, Kentucky, Sunday night. Loss, $90,000; small insurance.

A COLLISION of freight trains on the New York Central Railroad caused the death of two men and seriously wounded several.

AT half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 21st the forms of the 'New Orleans Bulletin' were seized while they were being carried to the press room, and locked in the Central Station, and that paper appears this morning partly unprinted. The *Bulletin* attributes the seizure to the fact that it has openly condemned fraud and corruption, and intimates that Durell, Kellogg and Badger are implicated. It is stated that the police acted under orders of Badger.

AN attempt was made at Greenwich, Connetiout on the Boston and New York Railroad, to throw a passenger train from the track by means of an immence boulder placed on the track in a covered bridge. The pilot was smashed, but no other damage was done.

GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG, member of Congress from Georgia, has declined to accept a prominent military position tendered him by a European Power.

"Boss" Shepherd, who was appointed by the President as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 36 to 6. Jones of Nevada and Sargent of California voted in the minority.

The Tilton-Beecher scandal has revived, and on Wednesday Theodore Tilton published a seven-column defence of himself in the "Golden Age", also a document purporting to be signed by Mr. Beecher, and in extenuation of himself.

On the 24th. Lutrell arranged for the prompt adjustment and payment of the remainder of the California Modoc War claims. Checks on San Francisco will be forwarded to the claimants within a fortnight.

It is intimated and generally beleived that the President has tendered the Postmaster-Generalship to Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine. He is now at Alton (Me.), but a telegram was sent to him on Wednesday by the president.

The ice houses and stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company New York were burned Wednesday night. Four wagons and sixty horses, together with a large amount of other property, were destroyed. Loss over $100,000.

At an early hour on the evening of 23rd inst., while a festival was being held in the parlor on the second floor of the Central Baptist Church, corner Montgomery and Jefferson streets, Syracuse, N. Y., the floor, which was crowded with some three hundred persons, gave way, the whole number falling in a crash with the timber. There are fourteen persons killed and at least two hundred injured, more or less seriously. Many will not recover. There is great excitement in the town

THE Sunday Civil Appropriation bill reappropriates the unexpended balance for a light-house and fog signal at Point Firmin, California; $18,000 for machinery and fitting up the new Mint building at San Francisco; $34,000 for fitting up a Refinery at same place; $30,000 for repairing the old Mint building in San Francisco for a Sub-Treasury and other Government offices; $40,000 for wages and expenses at the Carson Mint.

HARVARD College Memorial Hall, built in commemoration of graduates who fell in the war, and in honor of the names of those who have otherwise won distinction in the service of the country, was dedicated on the 23d. Charles Francis Adams delivered the oration, and Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. V. Bogart for Receiver of Public Moneys at Bozeman, Montana; Charles A. Barstow, for Receiver of Public Moneys at Nord, California; Samuel H. Winsor, for Registar of the Land Office at Cheyenne.

THE President withdrew the nomination of George W. Woodward as one of the Geneva Award Claim Commissioners, and appointed William A. Porter of Pennsylvania in his place. The nominations of Judges and Clerk were then confirmed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE strike in which more than 10,000 were engaged in Cleveland, Yorkshire, is now ended, with an acceptance of the masters' terms which imposed a reduction of 12½ per cent on wages.

AS a multitude were returning on the 21st from a grand Te Deum at St. Peters, the Pope appeared at one of the windows of the Vatican, when hundreds of people waved their handkerchiefs, and some ex-Pontifical policemen shouted "Long Live the Pope, our King." Several arrests were made, and the troops cleared and took possession of the street.

THE Pope in reply to a deputation said he was confident that God would restore the crown if not to him, because he was too old and might not live to see the day, then to his successor.

THE latest Spanish advices state that the frontier town of Toqueras is closely invested by the Carlist chieftain Seballo.

Herr Hatzfeld, who was sent from Germany to Spain with an offer of a loan to be guaranteed by a mortgage upon the Philippine Islands, has failed in his mission and will return to Berlin.

Telegraphic communication between France and Spain has been severed.

The Brazilian cable has been successfully laid and London is now in telegraphic communication with Brazil. The following dispatch has been received by the officers of the Cable Company:

"Pernambuco, June 22.—The cable is in perfect order, and will be opened to the public for business to-morrow."

The latest London circulars say that the present prospect of the hop crop is very doubtful. Many plantations never recovered entirely from the injury by the severe frost last month. There is also a universal attack by the Aphis fly consequently, few growers will now sell their crops.

THE Sublime Porte prohibits circulation of copies of the Bible in Turkey.

The House of Commons on Monday passed the Licensing bill, 328 to 29. Rourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry from Sandford, said that the question of recognizing the present Government of Spain had engaged the most serious attention of her Majesty's Ministers. They did not wish to defer recognition, for they were anxious to gain more support to the Constitutional Government, which was endeavoring to maintain order; but it was desirable to wait until the reorganization of the Spanish Government had an appearance of greater permanency.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is understood that the Committee of Thirty will report, recomending that Perier's bill be tabled, and that of St. Croix adopted. The Legitimists will probably oppose the latter, and the Left will move that the former be referred to a new Committee. Great debate is expected in the Assembly when the report of the Committee is presented.

Count Lumas has been in negotiation for some days with prominent Legitimists in regard to constitutional grants which Count de Chambord may be willing to make.

A Florence journal says the Pope has been presented with a copy of the address sent from the United States to Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen. The Holy Father, in replying, spoke most cordially of America and said: "The United States is the only country where I am really Pope in the eyes of the Government. I am always afraid lest European Governments shall oppose my acts, whereas I can freely send Pontifical documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of its Government."

THE Post says an international conference will assemble at St. Petersburg in 1875, for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations adopted by the Paris Convention of 1865 for the government of telegraphic lines. Some twenty-two States are expected to be represented by delegates.

Government troops have defeated some Carlist bands near Morella. The Insurgents lost forty four killed.

THE St Petersburg *Gazette* announces that railway officials have received orders to make arrangements for the visit of the Queen of England, who is expected to be in Russia about September the 14th.

Mr. Arch has consented to go to Canada with a party of agricultural laborers. At a meeting of farmers in Newmarket, one of the speakers declared that he would undertake to import from Canada a sufficient number of unemployed laborers to fill the places of the men locked out in his section.

THE "Cologne Gazette" mentions a rumor that the Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia which met on the 22nd at Fulda, endeavored to make a compromise with the Prussian Government.

THE House of Lords has decided that in the Mordaunt divorce case, proceedings shall continue, notwithstanding the insanity of the lady.

THE newspapers "Figaro," "La France," and "Le Soir," have been sued by the Government for violation of the Press laws by reprinting Rochefort's letter to the N. Y. "Herald." The verdict was "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances," and the proprietors were only fined 100 francs each.

THE condition of M. de Goulard is reported hopeless.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27, 1874.

THE RAID OF THE SAXON.

(BY MICHAEL SCANLAN.)

Air—If ever the foemen cross over our border."

When Gerald, the Saxon, crossed over the border,
Loud rang the merry bells down by the Lee;
Three thousand three hundred men all in good order;—
Fair was the sight for their maidens to see.
"Adieu, my beloved; I shall see thee to-morrow.
Down by the dark woods of Funcheon we go,
To hunt thro' the glens the wild clans of McCaura.
Forward for England, boys; ho, tally ho!"

How proud looked their steeds, on that summer day, prancing;
Helmet and sabre shone bright in the sun;
The spirit of war from each fearless eye glancing,—
Eyes that swept proudly a hundred fields won.
Before them is joy, but behind shall come sorrow;
Green vales will echo the trumpeter's call.
Oh! bird of the wilderness, fly! tell McCaura,
Gerald rides fast for his old castle hall!

When they came to the glens, where the mountains frown o'er them,
Pale grew each cheek, tho' each soldier's eye burned;
They could not forget how their fathers before them
Entered those glens, but had never returned.
"Oh, wolves! to the hills where you hide must we follow?
Cravens!" cries Gerald; "e'en let it be so.
O'er mountain and moorland, through woodland and hollow,
Forward for England, boys; ho, tally ho!"

Then a voice from the hills thundered, "Now, men of Erin!"
The "wolves of the mountains" sprang up from each rock;
They swept down the hills, like the avalanche, cheering,
Short was the warning and fearful the shock.
As the hurricane sweeps thro' the red apple blossoms,
Burst the wild mountaineers down on the foe;
Their bare-breasted valor 'gainst mail-covered bosoms,
Hate in each bright eye and death in each blow.

When Gerald, the Saxon, crossed back o'er the border,
Slow swung the solemn bells over the Lee,—
A few scattered horsemen, and all in disorder,—
Sad was the sight for their maidens to see.
Thro' the homes of the Pale rings the wild cry of sorrow,
Weeping for those who went out to Glen Gall;
But bonfires of joy light the hills of McCaura,
Harpers sing loud in his old castle hall.

Then fill up each glass to our father, who cherished
On the bleak mountain side Liberty's flame.
Tho' the Pale is no more and the Clans have all perished,
Erin still lives, and her cause is the same.
The Saxon has, long ago, crossed o'er the border.
Steady! make ready to march on the foe;
In solid battalions, and dressed in good order,
Forward for Ireland, boys; ho, tally ho!

Another Galway Judgment.

On the 22nd ult. Judge Lawson settled the point at issue in the Galway petition, based by Mr. Joyce against the return of Mr. O'Donnell. The grounds upon which the petitioner rested his case were treating and clerical intimidation. Sergeant Armstrong labored to involve the Bishop of Galway in the responsibility of having taken a part—though a cautious one—in securing the return of Mr. O'Donnell. The learned Sergeant was not successful in this direction, for the judge held that it was impossible, upon mere suspicion, to bring a person within the meaning of the act; though he would go so far as to say that the bishop knew when the clergy appeared in the streets canvassing for Mr. O'Donnell the public were intended to understand that the proceedings were sanctioned by him. Dr. M'Evilly having been disqualified by Judge Keogh from meddling in elections would have incurred a serious responsibility had he not acted with so much discretion. The Rev. Mr Dooly fell in for some severe animadversions from the bench in consequence of his letter to Mr. Joyce, who had complained of the Vicar-General's allusions to his step-mother. But the allegation—that the rev. gentleman threatened, in his speech at Black's Hotel, to withhold the sacraments of the church from those who would not support the priest's candidate—was contradicted by Father Dooly. As an act of undue influence this charge was set aside by the judge, who observed that where expressions were doubtful, and only used on one occasion, he did not hold himself justified in holding that they amounted to intimidation. Mr. O'Donnell was unseated and mulcted in the costs. The judge rested his decision upon the alleged violence of the mob, who, he maintains, were held by the priests on the polling day, though the evidence on this head was not at all convincing. Mr. O'Donnell is also disqualified for seven years; and the Rev. Mr. Dooley, V.G., and the Rev. Mr. Cummings have been reported to the House of Commons as guilty of corrupt practices. It has yet to be learned whether criminal proceedings will be taken against them.

THE VACANT SEAT.

In consequence of the second Galway judgment, which is a like sequel to the first, there is a Parliamentary place vacant in the City of the Tribes. A few contemporary journals have started the idea of reducing the representation of Galway to one member, and it is not impossible that the suggestion may be acted upon by the present Government. In the meantime four candidates have come forward to fight the battle which has twice engaged the attention of the ambitious since the general scramble in February last. Mr. O'Donnell's expense agent has appealed to the electors. Captain Nolan's brother has also taken the field, and Judge Monaghan's son has entered for the running. The latter proclaims himself a Gladstonite purely. Dr. Ward appeals for support by reason of the part he took in the late contest. He is clearly the clerical candidate; and Nolan is a Home Ruler. An Englishman named Jones is also spoken of. He is a Tory, who has entwined the Home Rule wreath around his hat. There are some pleasant recollections of this gentleman since his last attempt upon Galway, and we believe that he will be welcome at the Railway Hotel.

MR. DISRAELI'S OPPONENT.—Mr Disraeli's opponent at the general election seems to be an even more remarkable person than that other eccentric candidate for Buckinghamshire some years back, Dr. Lee. Mr. Talley, the last of the Premier's competitors, has been refusing to pay his election expenses, and when summoned before the County Court pleaded that if he did so he would render himself liable to legal proceedings under the Corrupt Practices' Prevention Act. The judge attempted to reassure him on that point and gave time for him to think better on that matter.

England and Russia at War—by Proxy.

[Dublin Irishman]

AFGHANSTIAN has occupied before now a place in the war-history of these countries, and is again destined to play an important part.

Owing to the advance of Russia in Asia, Afghainstan has become a sort of border land between the Russian possessions on the north, and the British in the south—that is, in India.

Russia desires it: of that there can be little doubt. The possession of it would give to the great Northern Power an outlet, which she would greatly profit by. At present she is separated from the sea by a deep broad fringe of contiguous countries extending from Asia Minor to the far east of China, so that she has no access to navigate rivers or ports, except through the courtesy of envious or fearful neighbors.

If you take up a map of Asia, the geographical position of the countries constituting that great continent almost prophesies the course of war.

Thus, we find that Russia occupies all the north of Asia. The whole of the southern half bars against her access to the Indian Ocean and all its rich and easy commerce. She has, indeed, the Black Sea, but at its narrow neck sits the Turkish capital, which renders it difficult for her freely to develop. Consequently, Russia made an effort to seize upon Turkey—and that effort was prevented by the Crimean war. Had she made her hold good, she would have an admirable position, for in Constantinople, Russia would have had a commercial port almost midway between her European and Asiatic possessions, and equally adapted to the wants of both. Her ships would have freely sailed the Mediterranean and emerged westward through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic—or eastward they would have gone, through the Suez Canal and Red Sea into all the marts of the Orient.

Prevented from obtaining this outlet it is plain that the Russian Government, thinking it vain to try for another outlet in European waters turned their attention to the East.

They could not touch Turkey, owing to its alliance with France and England; they consequently tried what they could do with its next neighbor on the East that is, with Persia. They had a petty war, and they obtained certain possessions which have given them complete ownership of the Caspean Sea. If they could have found a pretext for seizing Persia they would no doubt have lost no time in using it, but the SHAH appears to have been wary. That he was alarmed, however, is shown by the fact that he thought it prudent to leave his dominions and come over to Europe to make his existence known, and to form friendly alliances, if that were possible of the manner of his neighbor, the Sultan of Turkey.

What absolute success he had, we cannot say. He has had some, and the storm which threatened him seems to have passed still further to the East. The first part of it broke upon his neighbor in the North East, and the country which was known in Turkistan or Independent Tartary, has passed under the power of Russia.

East of this lies the great Chinese Empire, and Russia will not attempt to grasp that huge and unwieldy morsel.

Southward, the tract of land which divides the Russian possessions from the Arabian Sea, is parcelled between two small countries, Afghanistan and Beloochistan—the latter forming the seaboard, which extends from the Strait of Ormus (the entrance to the Persian Gulf), to near the mouths of the River Indus, the great river of Western India.

If Russia desire access to the sea (and there cannot be a doubt of it) she must either seize upon Afghanistan and Beloochistan—or turn its attention to India—or engage in an endless war with China.

The most immediately feasible plan seems to be that of taking hold of Afghanstan. This may seem to rid England of a danger, but certainly England will not rejoice in having the Russian power as her next neighbor over the Indian frontier.

It may suit the purposes of Russia to stir up troubles in India in order that England may have her hands full, and so be unable to interfere with their designs. And it certainly is her direct interest to excite rebellion in Afghanistan, and an appeal, so that she may have an excuse for interfering there.

Now, a rebellion has arisen there! This is a suspicious symptom, and it has been so regarded by British statesmen. For Russian intrigues have proceeded it and prepared the way for further complications of the gravest character.

Here are the facts. When the British Government saw Russia advancing, with such giant strides, towards India, they thought it would be well to get some country between them and her as a sort of neutral territory, which might serve as a bulwark. They fixed upon Afghanistan, and called upon Russia to respect that inoffensive power.

Then they bribed the Chief of Afghanistan, to prove the friend of Britain, in this crisis, and they supplied him with arms and with money.

The Russian Government met tactic by tactic. In response to the invitation to respect Afghanistan, they called upon the British Government to make Afghanistan respect them—thus imposing upon the British a dangerous protectorate over a disorderly people, and making them responsible for any border raid that any wild tribe might make from Afghanistan into Tartary. Nothing could be more artful on the part of the Russians, or more perilous to British peace. It was easy enough for the British to guard India, which they hold in subjection—though even then a border raid might occur. But can they guarantee the order and peacefulness of all the Afghans, over whom they have no authority.

There we see check and counter check, on the part of the diplomatists, of the two countries, and Russia has certainly had the better of it.

But Britain has bribed the Chief of Afghanistan—to be her friend and ally. That is a second check to Russia. How can the Northern Government meet that.

Easily enough by encouraging the rebellion of a Pretender to the throne, against the friend of Britain. Since the reigning monarch is bribed by Britain, we may rest assured that the Pretender is in the pay of Russia.

Here again we see check and counter check. It remains to be seen whether Britain or Russia will have the better of it this time. Hence it is that this rebellion in Afaghanistan is of the utmost importance, and should be watched with the greatest attention. In order to show that we do not attach undue weight to its occurence we quote what follows from the Times of India, which states honestly enough the whole drift of the affair. It says.—

Mohammed Yacoob Khan has raised the standard of rebellion, preferring an appeal to arms and the chances of war to any advantage likely to result to him from another appeal to the British Government. Already in possession of Farah, and is preparing to beseige Kandahar. The general feeling of the country and of the army is represented to be in his favor. If this be the case, it must go hard with the Ameer. He has, it is true, the money and arms recently given him by the British Government, but in present state of his strenth, he cannot but feel that they may be turned against him at any moment. Whichever party may eventually win, we can only look forward to a long period of anarchy, confusion, and civil war, a long vista of strife, disorganization, and weakness, beyond which it is impossible to perceive any signs of the strong consolidated power that it has been the policy of the British Government during the last twenty years to build up as a bulwark between India and the Russian possesions in Central Asia. If the Ameer win, he can only do so by a free expenditure of British gold; his health is delicate, he holds his life on a very precarious tenure, and on his death—which, from all we hear, must take place within a very few years—the strife will again be renewed. So from his victory we cannot anticipate much advantage.

If Sirdar Mahomed Yackob Kahn gain the day he can scarcely be expected to look upon the English as his friends, and the strong kingdom which he may hold together must be to us rather to us rather a source of danger, than a bulwark against our great northern rival; for if he win he will win by the aid of money, the giver of which it will not be difficult to surmise.

Look at it in what light we may, our policy with regard to Afghanistan does not appear likely to be a succesful one. We freely give it as our opinion that without the aid of British officers as well as British gold and arms no strong Power capable of resisting pressure from without will ever be built up in Afghanistan. Our policy at present is a policy of half measure. We give a great deal of good advice which is not attended to, and we flavour our advice with a large amount of treasure, which is greedily accepted. Then we wait, and yet our patience, our money, and our arms have been productive of no good results, and we are not sanguine enough to suppose that they ever will be. In the meantime, as the last published correspondence of the Foreign Office with Russia shows, we are held responsible for the good behaviour of our neighbor, whom it suits Russia at present to profess to believe to be our vassal, or at all events, much more under our influence than he is.

It is evident that we must look upon this civil war in Afghanistan, as originated and stimulated by England and by Russia. These two great Powers, whose Sovereigns were kissing each other in London a few days ago, are already at war—by proxy. They have set their mercenaries, their suborned factions among the Afghans, to fight their fight—before they begin themselves.

Convict Life in New Caledonia.

A correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, who recently visited New Caledonia, communicates some interesting facts about the convicts. "The convicts of New Caledonia number over 8,000, and are mostly on the île des Pines, which is a short dista to the southward of the mainland. Other convict settlements are scattered all round the coast. Owing to the late arrival of the Communists, these nuumbers will be considerably increased. The convicts are mostly employed on the roads, which, round Noumea, are in excellent condition, and on any Goverument work that may be going on. They are at present reclaiming a portion of the harbor, which, when completed, will be of great value to the town of Noumea. The convicts are paid a few sous a day, part of which is retained until their sentence is expired. They are not overworked, and are allowed to smoke—in fact, if anything, I should fancy that they have a better time of it than the soldiers who guard them. Some very cleverly carved ornaments, made out of wood and shells, are manufactured by the prisoners, who sell them to store-keepers. Numbers of these curiosities find their way into the Sydney market. If a prisoner escapes, a gun is fired, and any one—soldier or citizen—has *carte blanche*, if discovered, to shoot him dead. Several instances have occurred of convicts endeavoring to escape, but they invariably have either been shot or drowned in attempting to swim across to the coral reefs, although, supposing they reached them, they could not get away, being surrounded by the sea. Any convict showing signs of insubordination, the gaurds have full power to shoot him on the spot. I think that this is wrong, for the guards may, and it is said have abused their power. No doubt, with a view of soothing their savage breasts, the convicts are allowed to have a brass band, and a very good one it is. They perform once a week, generally on a Saturday, in the town, to the great delectation of the inhabitants; and when we had bidden our French friends *au revoir* we could hear floating after us on the breeze the melodious strains of the convict band."

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English Versus Irish Salaries.

[From the London Standard.]

An interesting discussion was raised by Mr. Mitchell Henry on the motion for the vote of £31,724, for the maintenance of the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Henry moved a considerable reduction in the amount of the vote, but, as was observed by Mr. Walter, he was merely taking advantage of the forms of the House to compel attention to the niggardly treatment meted out to the Dundrum Asylum, near Dublin. His real object was not to reduce the allowance to Broadmoor, but to increase that to Dundrum; and there can be no dispute that he established a strong case for the increase. Both asylums are Government institutions, established for the same purpose, and intended for exactly the same class of patients; but Dundrum is the earlier, and, indeed, the prototype of the other. In former times criminals acquitted on the ground of insanity, as well as convicts who became mad while undergoing sentence, were detained in jails just like ordinary prisoners. The system, however, was at last felt to be so objectionable, that in 1849 a special asylum was founded at Dundrum, for the reception of Irish criminal lunatics. The experiment proved eminently successful, and shortly afterwards a similar asylum was founded at Broadmoor for England. It appears, however, that, including all items of expenditure, the cost per head of each inmate of Broadmoor exceeds the cost at Dundrum by as much as £14 per annum, or about 5s 4d a week. The number of inmates at Broadmoor is about three times as great as at Dundrum; one would expect to find, therefore, the cost per head considerably less, as it is notoriously more economical to manage a large than a small convict establishment. We find the facts, however, to be as stated. The explanation appears to be that the Dundrum establishment is starved. For example, Mr. Henry tells us, and the statement is admitted by Mr. Walter, a member of the Broadmoor Council of Supervision, that while the salary of the highest attendant at Dundrum is only £20 a year, or less than 8s a week, the salary of the highest attendant at Broadmoor is £160 a year, or over £2 a week—nearly eight times as much; nay, the lowest attendant at Broadmoor receives £34—very nearly half as much again as the highest attendant at Dundrum. There is no need to go through the other comparisons instituted by Mr. Henry. The cases we have taken are enough to show that the Dundrum salaries are on an insufficient scale. Every man of business can see for himself that a person competent to discharge duties so trying, difficult, and dangerous, as those devolving on the chief attendant at a criminal lunatic asylum cannot be got in the neighborhood of a great city for 7s 2d a week. And we are prepared to hear, therefore, that the Lunacy Commissioners have reported in strong language of the inadequacy of the salaries of Dundrum, and have, in fact, plainly stated that it delays the recovery of the patients. It does so in this way. Attendants accept of employment only while looking out for something better, and, of course, leave at the earliest opportunity. But this constant change of attendants irritates the patients, and throws back their recovery. Even on the low ground of economy, then, it will be seen, these absurdly low salaries are not defensible. And we are glad to learn from Sir M. H. Beach that the whole subject is under the consideration of the Treasury. In the course of the discussion it was asserted, on the other hand, that at Broadmoor there is an error of exactly the opposite kind, and that there the expenditure is excessive. In rebutting this charge Mr. Walter stated a very curious fact, of which we should like to have an explanation. He said that in Broadmoor 25 per cent.—that is, one in four—of the patients are convicts who had become insane while undergoing sentence, while in Dundrum only 10 per cent.—that is, one in ten—belong to this class. How is this fact to be accounted for? We cannot believe that English prisoners are more liable to insanity than the Irish, nor that the treatment in English prisons tends to drive them mad in this frightfully higher proportion. We must conclude, therefore, that the practice of malingering is much more frequent and much more successful in English than in Irish prisons and asylums.

The French and German Armies.

The *Cologne Gazette* having often pointed out that the French armaments since the recent war have been far more considerable than the German in one of its latest impressions adduces figures in proof of the favourite German allegation. Since the Franco-German war, Germany has increased her army by 9 battalions of infantry, 32 field batteries, 5 railway companies, 3 battalions of military train, and some few companies of foot artillery and engineers. France, on the other hand, has since 1870 added no less than 128 battalions of infantry, 28 squadrons of cavalry, and 159 field batteries to her military strength. In 1872, on the promulgation of the new military law, the French army numbered 126 regiments of infantry, 30 battalions of rifles, 5 regiments of Zouaves, 3 of Turcos, 1 foreign regiment, 3 light African battalions, 63 regiments of cavalry, 30 of artillery (comprising 300 field batteries), 1 regiment of pontooneers, 3 of engineers, and 4 of military train. Since then a number of new regiments have been added—namely, the infantry regiments, 127 to 144; the dragoon regiments, 21 to 26; the chasseur regiments, 15 to 19; the 11th regiment of hussars and the artillery regiments, 41 to 38. In 1875 a further regiment of hussars and one of chasseurs is still to be added. Moreover, it is in contemplation to increase the 19th army corps, stationed in Algiers, to three divisions, by adding three new regiments of the line and one regiment of Turcos. Even this does not exhaust all the additions proposed. The territorial army called into existence on the 30th of March last, includes 72 regiments of infantry, of three battalions each (to be eventually increased to double that strength); 18 regiments of cavalry, of three squadrons each; 18 of artillery, 8 of engineers, and 18 of military train. Even leaving out of account the Landwehr force still to be formed, the French army has thus been increased since 1870 by 344 battalions and 82 squadrons, which amount almost to a doubling of the force commanded by Napoleon III. The *Cologne Gazette* estimates the total strength of the French army in its present condition as 1,600,000 men.

Population of the United Kingdom—The Registrar-General estimates the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1874, at 32,312,010, being 6,000,000 more than double the population enumerated at the first census in 1801. The population of Ireland in 1874—viz., 5,300,485—is only 84,000 more than in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874—viz., 3,462,916—is 212,000 more than double the population of 1801. The population of England and Wales in 1874—viz., 23,648,609—is above 5½ millions more than double the population in 1801. *Cork Constitution.*

Economy.

The proposals of Lord Cairns in the Irish Judicature Bill are so important that we make no apology for again referring to the subject, and impressing upon all interests the gravity of the changes and innovations proposed. In the first place, a sweeping reduction is made in the strength of the Irish Judiciary and the Irish judicial staff. The Common Law judges are reduced to ten, a Barony of the Court of Exchequer and a Justiceship of the Common Pleas being abolished. The judgeship of the Admiralty Court and the now vacant judgeship of the Landed Estates Court are to share the same fate, four judgeships being thus lopped off. The offices of Receiver, Master, and Accountant-General are also to be abolished, as are several minor offices. On the other hand, a new Judge of Appeal will be appointed, and the salaries of the Common Law judges raised from £3,700 to £4,000 a year, the pecuniary result being represented by a saving to the Imperial Exchequer of fourteen thousand a year. The Irish Judiciary will be divided into a High Court and a Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal will consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justices of Appeal (one newly appointed), and the three heads of the Common Law Courts. This tribunal will do the work now done by the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Exchequer Chamber, and the Courts of Criminal and Land Cases Appeal. The High Court, or Court of First Instance, will be divided into five divisions. The first will be the Chancery Division, consisting of the Equity Judges and the Landed Estates Court Judge. The second will be the Queen's Bench with its present strength; the third, Exchequer, with three judges; the fourth, Common Pleas and Admiralty, with three judges; the fifth, Probate and Bankruptcy, with three judges. The six Irish Circuits will be cut down to five, and although it appears that two judges will go assize as before, only one will for the future sit at Green-street Commission Court. Finally, the proposal of last year's commission—that one Irish and one Scotch judge should be members of the Ultimate Court of Appeal—will be withdrawn.

Such are the Government proposals, and we have no hesitation in branding them as in the last degree mischievous, insulting and unjust. The reversal of the clause in Mr. Gladstone's Bill, which secured the presence of an Irish judge in the Court of Ultimate Appeal, is a characteristic specimen of the Troy treatment of Ireland. It is obviously meant to maintain the fact of English domination, and the theory of English supremacy in its basest and most insulting form. No Irish judge is to be allowed a seat on the tribunal which is, as an ultimate resort, to try all Irish appeals. The presence of even a single Hibernian magistrate would, it appears, mar in this august tribunal that quality of Anglicanism which Lord Justice Christian alone among his countrymen regards as something to be cherished and preserved. Again, we do most emphatically protest against the proposal to cut down the number of the Irish Bench. When the late government, on the death of the Lord Chief Baron, proposed to dispense with a single judgeship, a cry of indignation was raised, which was swelled by the vigorous lungs of the English and Irish Conservatives. To-day the Government of Mr. Disraeli actually proposes to abolish four judgeships, or, let us say, three, allowing for the new one created. How has the situation of affairs changed since the late Chief Baron's death? Has the business decreased? Has any pretence come into existence for this attack on the strength of the Irish judicial staff? None; absolutely none. The situation is unchanged, the aspect of affairs unaltered. Some years since the alleged over-manning of the Irish Bench was fully inquired into by a Royal Commission, composed of some of the most eminent persons in the realm. They strongly reported against any reduction in the number of the judges. Since then business has increased, and, with the growing prosperity of Ireland, will increase in rapid proportion. The proposed diminution in the number of the judges will vastly impair the utility of two of our Common Law Courts, while the change in the number of circuits will inflict the gravest inconvenience on the Bar. And *cui bono* these changes? To save a miserable fourteen thousand a year, a sum which is to the National Exchequer what a sixpenny bit is to a rich man's hoard.

Let us hear no more of Liberal parsimony, of Mr. Lowe's niggardliness, of the docked blotting-paper of clerks and the starved cats at Woolwich arsenal. The late Government had, at least, the courage of its opinions. Its economics were Imperial in their scope. But with the new Administration Ireland is to be the chosen field for the exhibition of a parsimonious meanness. The duration of the Administration is still reckoned by weeks; and yet it has found time to forget its pledges to the Irish Civil Servants; to abolish the Irish model farms; to reduce the vote for Irish Education by £20,000 a year; to dock the slender pittance of the Irish National teacher; and to bring in Bills crippling the Irish Bench, injuring the Irish suitor, harassing the Irish Bar, and banishing from the High Court of Appeal the Irish Judge whom Mr. Gladstone had placed in that all-important tribunal! *Dublin Freeman.*

Death of Count D'Alton-Shee.

A few days since Edmond Count D'Alton-Shee died in Paris. As his name imports, he was sprung from one of those Irish families which, flying to France from persecution at home, rose to the highest ranks of Gaul's nobility. The Count's uncle and predecessor was a peer and senator of France, and a famous man in the days of the first Empire. Count Edmond took his seat in the French House of Peers in 1836, and at once became one of the most conspicuous men in France. In politics he was the ally and the friend of Charles de Montalembert, in society he was the leader of Parisian fashion, in the world of business he was the earliest and most successful promoter of railways in France. But the mystical Red flag soon began to exercise over young D'Alton-Shee that strange fascination which it has exercised over so many of France's haughtiest nobles—over Mirabeau, over Lafayette, over Hugo. To the astonishment of all, the brilliant young statesman, dandy, financier, flung himself into the arms of the Revolution, embraced the gospel of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and became, what he remained to the end of his life, an ardent, unflinching, uncompromising Red. He was a bitter foe to the Second Empire, and though in later years afflicted by utter blindness, his fierce rhetoric, denouncing kings and capitalists, blazed in the *Rappel*. The Reds of Paris followed his remains to their last resting-place, and Leon Gambetta pronounced an *eloge* over his tomb.—*Freeman*, May 26.

Bismarck's physician has advised him to let his beard grow, and the more observant of his neighbors, fancy they can see a wild gleam of triumph in Mrs. Bismarck's eye.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the Nationalist, each customer may rest assured o corteous treatment and good value:

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M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 123 Fourth, corner Minna street.

Books and Stationery.
John W McClure, 382 Bowery, New York city.
John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

Banking.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

Brass and Steam Fitters.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.
Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

Cutlery.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

Cigars and Tobacco.
B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 848 Market street.

Commission Merchants.
D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

Confectioners.
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

Carpets, &c—
Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny.

Dry Goods.
Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.
John C Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

Drug Stores.
Dr E J Pring, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

Dentists.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

Flouring Mills, &c.
Green & Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.

Groceries and Provisions.
P Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
Toner & Co., No. 20 Occidental market, (Sutter street side).
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.
Mariposa Store, Curis. Kerrins, 1419 Folsom street.

Hatters,
McGann, 25 Third street.

Horse Shoers,
Donohue & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Front street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near Third.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 402, 404 and 406 Broadway street.
Central Hotel, 814 and 816 Sansome street.
New Franklin House, 321 Pacific street.

Law.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
H Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st.

Livery Stables.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

Medical.
Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 853 Folsom Street.
Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento st, cor Leidesdorff.
K Twiabs X, Dr L Terry, Ei o, Nevada.

Merchant Tailors.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).
M Short, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

Milliners.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

Mirrors, Pictures, &c.
D Deady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom
Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street.

Miscellaneous.
Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street
Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom.
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York.
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory cor. Folsom and 16th streets.
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

Notaries Public.
H C Blake, 393 Montgomery street.

Powder.
Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

Printing Houses.
John H Carmany & Co, 409 Washington street.
Cosmopolitan Printing Co., 505 Clay street.

Sewing Machines.
Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

Stoves and Tinware.
J. M. Bryan, 130 3d street.

Teas, Coffee and Spices.
Geo T Hanly & Co, 928 Market street.

Undertakers.
James McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

Wines and Liquors.
San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J McMahon, Buss House Saloon, Montgomery street.
P J Tannian, 24 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street.
Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.
J H Dougherty & Co, 515 California street.
A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.
Celtic Club House, T F Baines, 1022 Market street.
M J Ryan, 468 Seventh street, Oakland, Cal.
Thos O Neil, S E cor Washington and Seventh streets, Oakland, Cal.

Wagon and Carriage Makers.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 654 and 658 Howard street.

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MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID
QUICK CURES MODERATE CHARGES
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE

(FOUNDED IN 1853.)

No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz.: Syphilis, in all its forms and stages; Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A Case of Gleet and Stricture.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, I—— H——
San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world; but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him; though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,
JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

Dr. Doherty has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.
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LAW DIRECTORY

M. WHALING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL. jly5-tf

M. COONEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 7 Court Block, 636 Clay Street,
And 645 Merchant Street, bet. Kearny and Montgomery.
Residence, 312 Seventh st, SAN FRANCISCO.
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P. CUMMINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, No. 636 Clay Street, and No. 641 Merchant street, San Francisco. ap5-tf

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.
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McKenna & Greany.,
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West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco. my10-tf

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Cattle Commission Merchants,
Corner Tenth and Howard streets....SAN FRANCISCO.
Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. ly9-tf

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CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.
Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San Francisco. mh9-tf

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P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
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Yates' Branch Saloon
....AND....
BILLIARD HALL,
Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale and Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five cents per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.
YATES & CO., Proprietors.
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Wine Rooms,
OF THE
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CALIFORNIA STREET,
JAMES IRWIN.
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P. T. Flynn & Son.
Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

☞ We have some delinquent subscribers, who, we are convinced, only wait to be reminded. We would urge on all our friends who are in arrears that it is impossible to publish a paper on credit, and that we must rely on their promptitude to meet our heavy expenses. We are anxious to make the IRISH NATIONALIST the best Irish paper in America, and if all our subscribers were prompt we should be able to do so. The amounts in each individual case may seem ridiculously small but collectively they publish the paper.

TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympatny to subscribe.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Postage on the Irish Natonalist.

The legal rate of postage on the IRISH NATIONALIST addressed to its regular subscribers, in the United States, is 20c. per annum, or 5c per quarter PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the Post-office where it is delivered. If any higher rates are demanded, report the fact to this office.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

In a recent issue of the Limerick *Reporter* we find the following:—"The emigration drain is absolutely alarming. The people are leaving the country in crowds—a respectable, intelligent, orderly and well-dressed population are abandoning their native land in countless number."

This, while it is Ireland's loss is America's gain, for it is hither that these exiled thousands flee, sure of a welcome in a country which no one of Irish parentage can consider wholly foreign, and in the assurance of the enjoyment of freedom which is in their native country a thing rather to be desired than expected. This constant emigration, so persistent in its almost unvarying direction, so appalling in its gigantic extent, has been going on for many years, till wonder culminates in amazement that the little European island can support this marvellous drain, and still retain a population of strong hands to cultivate its soil—when, God help them, they are allowed any of it to cultivate. The vast majority of the Irish emigrants come to this country, attracted hither by many obvious reasons. The consequence is, this emigration having gone on for very many years, that America at present contains an Irish population (the word "Irish" being, of course, used in its widest sense, and embracing all who are entitled either by birth or descent to the name of Irishman) of probably not less than one-fourth of the entire population. This fact shows what an influence—what a power—Irishmen should possess in the land of their adoption. With this large population the casting vote would be ever in their hands; and it is easy to see how it might be so exercised as to aid their old without injuring their new country. That this is not so can only be attributed to the lack of organization which has been the bane of our country in everything, in small matters as well as in great, and will continue to be so till her sons adopt different tacts in the management of her affairs. Instead of coming up as a solid mass and dictating their own terms at an election they are split into as many divisions as there are politicians in the field, are persuaded and counter-persuaded, are flattered and made much of to the top of their bent, and are finally cajoled into voting whatever ticket their individual fancy at the moment dictates. We do not mean that Irishmen are lead blindly by the nose to the polling place any more than citzens of any other nationality under heaven, but that they are persuaded to neglect the great axiom, which too many are ready to neglect without persuasion, that union is strength. Consequently, each one coming to the struggle with a different object in view, or perhaps with a different idea of the best means of attaining the same object, they neutralize each others efforts, and having been effectually played off to the destruction of each, are suffered to glide back into obscurity till some circumstance arises to render the powerful vote again necessary. Now this should not be. While it lasts Irish-American citizens will be made the tools of greedy politicians, and will never accomplish any great achievement, never, in a word, make that mark in the land to which their numbers and position entitle them. By the organization of any body we have abundant experience how much may be accomplished. We have abundant evidence of the power of a united vote, and we have an example in the use to which it is put by the German population of this country, and we cannot doubt but that the Irish vote could be brought to as great a pitch of efficiency. Without looking farther it would be gratifying to see our countrymen occupying foremost positions in the greatest Republic in the world. But without injuring this country, or in any way embroiling her in foreign complications, this could be made to operate favorably for the interests of Ireland. When there is even a remote chance of forwarding these Irishmen should be as a unit, and here there is an easy and simple method. Even at present the influence of the Irish population in the United States is very large, it is increasing every year, and it is susceptible of an immediate augmentation to an almost inconceivable extent by the mere act of union, of co-operation. See to it, Irishmen, that your use and your usefulness in America be not turned into an abuse by any negligence or easiness of disposition on your own parts. Be assured that the power is in your hands, if you will but exert yourselves to use it, to be beneficial, not only to yourselves, not only to the land of your adoption, but to your native Ireland.

THOMAS D'ARCY MAGEE.

In another column we print the first part of a pleasantly written retrospect of the literary career of Thomas D'Arcy Magee, by P. J. Malone, which appears in the current number of the *Irish National Magazine*. The writer, as will be seen, pays a well-deserved tribute to the genius of the poet and essayist, while he scarcely touches upon the lamentable defalcations of the Irishman and then ationalist. This was almost inevitable. In considering the career of Magee we have a double picture presented to us—one side bright and pleasant as a sunlit landscape, the other dark and gloomy as a painting by Rembrandt. His literary life was illuminated throughout by his talent, while his political was overshadowed and disfigured by his recusancy.

Magee was not a renegade through conviction, scarcely through choice. A profound thinker, he could not fail to see the cause in its right, endowed with a poet's sensitive feelings and quick apprehension he realized at once the depth of bondage in which his country was plunged, and he threw all his talents into the scale of freedom. But while striving in the good cause he looked for other rewards than those of an approving conscience, and it cannot be denied that his genius and efforts were unappreciated, especially in America. His genius and his then unquestionable patriotism were overlooked, his countrymen and fellow-nationalists did not support him, and to a man of Magee's sanguine temperament disappointment and misconstruction were very hard to bear. Then came the fault of his life, a fault for which those that failed him were well-nigh as much to blame as himself, and Thomas D'Arcy Magee became a renegade. A feeling of natural irritation and impatience of neglect, which in an individual of a less impulsive temperament had evaporated in a moment of pique, soured upon his mind, domestic annoyance was not wanting to spur him on to a desperate course, and in an evil hour he abjured his principles. It was not conviction, as we said before, that induced this course, it could not possibly be conviction, for at no time was Magee more alive to the wrongs of his country than when he deserted her. It was a feeling, partly, perhaps, of revenge, or rather an impatience of real or fancied slights, which his patriotism was not sufficient to overcome. His recusancy to the cause which he once so eloquently advocated is a much needed warning to many of his countrymen. When an Irishman embraces the creed of nationality he puts his country first, and should serve her to his utmost through good and evil report. There should be no looking back when once his hand has been put to the plough. Personal feelings should be sunk in the universal feeling of patriotism—the highest and most worthy emotion of which the heart is susceptible, and every aspiration should be merged in the hope and effort for freedom. There are, we are sorry to say, Irishmen who by name and profession are national, yet who would not sacrifice in the smallest matter to the advancement of the cause. To them we would say that they are yielding to precisely the same feeling as impelled Magee to his recusancy—he clung to his perverted passions in preference to his country—they hold to something less dear to them, perchance, than the renegade estimated what he was called on to relinquish.

With regard to the literary career of Magee, and the mighty genius which he undoubtedly possessed we have little to say. At the able hands of Mr. Malone they have received a well-deserved tribute. His works will go down to posterity in the foremost ranks of literature, although a shadow hangs over his niche in the temple of fame which can never be dispelled. He has left a lesson to the world in general and to his countrymen in particular; and with it he has left a name in reference to which we might invert Lord Byron's line, and say that it is—

"Linked with a thousand virtues, and one crime."

THE COMING FOURTH.

Colonel Nercross deserves great credit for the thorough manner in which all his preparations have been made for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Nothing has been left undone to ensure success, and the entire celebration promises to surpass anything previously seen on the occasion on this Coast, and to be worthy of the day that calls it forth. We have heard no complaints of dissatisfaction from any quarter, and the observation will be as universal as the day requires. In celebrating the achievement of American Independence, and the overthrow of the galling and degrading British tyranny which long hovered over this continent, it is right that every citizen of the Republic should participate, and it is fortunate that the petty feeling, which endeavored to make a discrimination to the exclusion of a large number of citizens on account of their religious opinions, was promptly suppressed. It was unworthy of the enlarged and enlightened spirit of the occasion, and if persevered in would have prevented a general and successful celebration. As it is, however, we will have a worthy celebration, and one creditable alike, from the part Irishmen will take, to our native and adopted country.

"RING IN THE TRUE."

WE notice that Archbishop Alemany has accepted the gift of a chime of bells for St. Patrick's Church from Col. Peter Donahue, and on Monday afternoon, in a solemn and impressive ceremonial, blessed them previous to having them hung in place. To the uninia ted this may seem a very munificent proceeding on the donor's part, and one reflecting great credit on himself, yet we venture to say that had Archbishop Alemany been aware of the previous acts and true character of the man, that excellent and pious prelate would have scorned the gift. We judge Col. Donahue fairly and impartially from certain acts of injustice which he committed, and the fruits of which he is still enjoying. The case may be shortly stated. When Terence Bellew McManus had escaped from the British penal settlement in Australia, whither he had been sent solely for that he loved his country too well, when, after unprecedented sufferings he had escaped thence he came to America, and settled in California as his future home. He acquired possession of some land, then of little value, and lived on in this State. But his heart—the truest heart that ever nerved a patriot's arm to strike for freedom—was broken by the sufferings and wrongs of Ireland, and by his inability to right them. He died, and the tears of a sorrowing nation were the fitting tribute of his unselfish life. But the property which he had here acquired, having increased in value by its proximity to the growing city, had attracted the attention of certain unworthy Irishmen, who, it would seem, were not too absorbed in grief for the loss of their patriot countryman to close on whatever property he had left behind him. These men were C. D. O'Sullivan, Wm. F. Cashman, John P. Buckley, and Peter Donahue, the donor of the chime of bells mentioned above. Miss McManus, the sister of the deceased patriot, came hither to collect her brother's effects, and found his property in the hands of this precious quartette. They have retained it ever since, for they well-know how to so utilize their ill-gotten wealth that "the wicked prize itself buys out the law." They cannot attempt to deny that the property belongs to Miss McManus of right, but by pleading the Statute of Limitation they have hitherto contrived to avoid restitution. Doubtless they congratulate themselves that the claimant is but a weak woman, and is reduced to poverty by their acts; it renders their injustice less notorious and, of course, they are utterly indifferent to the public opinion although it is doubly infamous. But by the conduct of this clique a slur has been thrown upon the justice, upon the generosity, upon the gallantry which are traditional attributes of the Irish character, and worthier Irishmen must vindicate that aspersed character, and in some manner wipe off that slur. It is in vain for Peter Donahue to attempt to drown the wronged lady's appeal for justice in the clangor of eleemosynary bells, even though they are swinging in a church tower. Vain as it was for C. D. O'Sullivan, another of the amiable quartette, to heap benefactions upon his native district till the Skibbereen *Eagle* burst forth into a discordant canticle in his praise. For ere the laudation of that journalistic fowl had soothed his ears the Dublin *Irishman* stepped forth, and in a few trenchant sentences tore away the flimsy veil of generosity and showed his acts as they are, pointed out the more than questionable source whence he had drawn the gold he gave, and converted every eulogistic period of the *Eagle* (in so far as its peculiar grammar disclosed its meaning) into a biting and intolerable irony.

We are always pleased to see an act whose immediate effects are to redound to the glory of the church and increase the dignity of its outward semblance, yet we would far prefer to attend worship, summoned by no melodious chimes, than to hear in their every peal, as all Irishmen must, the triumph of iniquity over an estimable and prominent Irish lady and a sincere fellow-christian; and we feel convinced Archbishop Alemany could not have been aware of all this, else he had bade Col. Donahue be just before he was generous. He would have spurned the gift as an offering from the crime-stained plunder of an estimable Catholic lady, and he would have esteemed the conduct of the donor as adding sacrilege to robbery. "Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes." When O'Sullivan and Donahue came forward under the mask of generosity there is "something in the wind" and we fear it bodes no good to Miss McManus and her interests, but we trust her cause to a nation which owes much to her family, and to those would-be benefactors we would say that no gifts can palliate an injustice, and—

"No florid prose, nor honied lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, June 2d, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—The Ministerial crisis has at last come to an end after keeping the imagination of the penny-a-liners in the highest state of tension for a full week. This is nearly the net result up to this of much going backwards and forwards of many mediocrities at Versailles. Indeed the mediocrities, not to talk of the incapables, are having it all their own way. It was a terrible descent from Thiers to De Broglie, but even De Broglie was an eminent man in comparison with General de Cissey, the present Minister of War, Vice President of the Council and at least nominal head of the Ministry. The Duke Decazes (Foreign Affairs), M. De Fourton (Interior), and M. Magne (Finance) retain their places, and the half-dozen other names are names and nothing more. With regard to them I am quite in the position of the needy knife-grinder. "Story I have none to tell, sir." The present ministry is, in fact, as I feared and suspected it would be, a mere rehash of the old one, probably even more incapable of doing any good, but possibly also less capable or willing to do harm. The *Soleil*, a semi-official organ of the last ministry and, I suppose, of the present, says that "the members of the new Cabinet have not thought it necessary to have a programme; they have only thought it necessary to have *a line of conduct*." This sentence in itself would probably convey no very definite meaning to your mind, but a somewhat lengthy commentary of the *Soleil* would serve to show that the ministry intends to do just nothing but keep itself alive, or at least in existence; and it will probably have more than enough to do this, and is not likely to succeed in doing even so much very long.

But the root of the evil is to be found in the existence of an Assembly out of all harmony with the present feelings and aspirations of the country, a representative body which, in its majority at least, no longer represents anything but ancient animosities and old-world prejudices. While it exists no strong government, or good government, or anything that can properly be called a government at all, is possible. But how is it to be got to give itself the Happy Dispatch? That's just the rub. It must be got to commit suicide but, unlike some of its members, it is most tenacious of life; it sticks to it when all rational motives for living have long since fled:—"propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas." But of course it has its motives, however far from rational they may be. It still nurses its fond fancy of a right divine king, with his white flag and all the other foolish accompaniments. It knows full well, though there are very few things it does know, that if it dissolves it is all up with Henri V., for an indefinite period at least. And this is naturally a very hard pill for legitimist stomachs. Some foolish and wicked people have been suggesting that the Marshal should cut the Gordian knot with his sword. But this would be a remedy far worse than the disease. I am confident, however, that the Marshal will make no *Coup d'Etat*. It has also been suggested, and I think this is a reasonable suggestion, that he should strongly advise the Assembly to dissolve, and it is thought that such an expression of his opinion on his part might influence a certain number of the Right to join the Left in voting dissolution. I don't know how this may be, but in any case I fear the Marshal is not likely to take such a step; indeed the great political fault of the Marshal, in my eyes, is that he seems to look upon himself not as the representative of the whole Assembly but only of the so-called Conservative majority. To be sure it was the Right which elected him, but no sooner had it done so than a large section of it (the Extreme Right which has just upset the monarchy) began to regret what it had done, while a large portion of the Left, which had voted against the Septennate, soon came to see that it was an institution which might be made to serve the ends of the Republic. But this is somewhat of a digression. The question is, how the Assembly is to be got rid of. Well, I must candidly confess I don't know. And perhaps, I have said enough for this time about the Assembly, and the late ministry and the present one. Time will tell all things. This is not a very original remark, but 'tis better to be trite and true than brilliant and false. The very reverse of this is, however, the prevailing opinion among people of my craft. And this reminds me that I committed a slight inaccuracy above. M. de Fourton has, indeed, a place in the ministry, but not the same place; he has been shifted from Public Works to the Interior. In my opinion it doesn't in the least matter what place he has, but accuracy always matters something.

I see by the telegraph that M. Rochefort has reached San Francisco. I hope the people, and more especialy the Irish portion of them, have left him and his companions "securely" alone.

AN IRISH EXILE.

Owing to the tardiness with which our Eastern exchanges have this week come to hand we are compelled to defer until our next issue the pleasure of publishing Father Sheehy's eloquent lecture on "The Genius of Irish Liberty. Our readers shall have it in full next week.

THREATENED RIGHTS.

THE grocers and liquor dealers have been steadily preparing for the defence of their rights for some time past, and a very general and efficient state of organization is the satisfactory result. Considerable money has been subscribed, and everything is in a forward state to give the fanatical Local Optionists a warm reception when they come forward to test the issue. These last have cast reason and argument to the winds, and are fully prepared to sacrifice the prosperity of the city and the entire state to the insatiable requirements of their pet hobby—that is, if the people will allow them. They have set every engine in their power to work to influence votes, and it is quite within the range of possibility that they may contrive to do some serious mischief if their career is not promptly checked. We believe, laying the question of right and justice for the moment aside, that the people of San Francisco are too sensible to vote in direct opposition to their own interests. The following figures (applying only to the retail stores) will give some idea of the magnitude of the business which the temperance fanatics are endeavoring to annihilate.

The whole number of bars in this city, doing a liquor business exclusively, was, on the 18th instant, 1,131; the whole number licensed as bars and groceries was 726, or a total of 1,857. They are divided through the city as follows: In the district north of Sacramento street, its entire length, 199 bars and groceries, and 493 bars; in the district south of Sacramento and north of Market street, 148 bars and groceries, and 279 bars; in the district south of Market street, including the Mission and Potrero, 379 bars and groceries, and 359 bars.

RENT OF BARS.

The principal bars are within the district bounded by Market, Jackson, Sansome, and the cross streets to Dupont. Their number is estimated by the Licence Collector at not less than 150. For some of them very large rents are paid, and for all the rent is more than that paid for a store in which any other business is done. The rent of all may be averaged thus:

		Per Year.
150 pay, per month	$200	$360,000
150 pay, per month	150	270,000
150 pay, per month	100	180,000
681 pay, per month	50	408,600
1,131 Total annual rent		$1,218,606

MEN EMPLOYED.

The result of our investigation into the number of men employed in the bars is as follows:

150 employ 6	900
150 " 4	600
831 " 3	2,493
Total	3,993

Average wages paid per month, $70; total wages wages paid per year, $3,354,120.

The number employed may appear large, but when it is remembered that some bars give employment to as many as fourteen and in one case more, that idea will be dispelled, while there is scarcely a bar in the city that does not give employment to three. Melodeons and such places employ more than any respectable bar, but they are not included in the estimate. At least 2,000 of these employed rent houses at say $20 per month.

COST OF SALOON FIXTURES, $1,236,200.

If saloons should be closed the fixtures would be of little value. We find the average cost of fitting up saloons to be as follows:

5 cost each	$25,000	$125,000
10 cost each	15,000	150,000
135 cost each	3,000	405,000
200 cost each	2,000	400,000
781 cost each	200	156,200
Total invested in fixtures		$1,236,200

STOCK IN TRADE, $2,306,000.

After a thorough and searching inquiry of wholesale as well as retail dealers, we find that the stock in trade in retail liquor business may be classified as follows:

5 stores about	$50,000	$250,000
10 stores about	20,000	200,000
135 stores about	5,000	675,000
200 stores about	2,000	400,000
781 stores about	1,000	781,000
Total		$2,306,000

The stock of one saloon is estimated at $100,000, and two at $75,000 each; but to maintain uniformity we classed them with two others at $50,000, and because there are many concerns included in the 781 which could be purchased, we presume, for $100. But the figures given above may be safely accepted as being as nearly correct as possible. Some do a wholesale as well as retail business, pay Federal, State and county licenses, and carry as heavy stocks as many wholesale houses.

Figures cannot lie, and the above show the importance of the retail liquor business of San Francisco. All this the Local Optionists propose to suppress, driving this wealth from our city, and forcing at a blow nearly four thousand men out of employment. They may reconcile their conduct with their own pharasaical consciences if they can, they may call it philanthrophy, and look as pious over it as they please, but common sense and manifest truth will call it robbery, and we believe the citizens of San Francisco know how to act in such a case. To express by their votes their disgust at the direction taken by this paroxysm of temperance, to perform a simple act of justice to their law-abiding fellow-citizens, and to save their city from utter stagnation of business, and a wine-growing state from the practical annihilation of one of its most thriving industries; these are the duties of those who vote in the measure, and we feel assured they will be unhesitatingly performed.

THE Sarsfield Guard, Capt. M. J. Acton, have issued their invitations for a grand military and civil ball, to take place at Hibernia Hall on the the 4th of July. This will be a pleasant termination to the national holiday, and the gallant Irish company which will entertain on the occasion wellknow how to act their part as genial hosts.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH has returned from his Eastern starring tour.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES
—BY—
THOMAS CLARKE LUBY.

CHAPTER I.
[Commenced in No. 24.]

PRELIMINARY—BEING A CURSORY GLANCE AT MY EARLY TRAINING.

[Specially written for the IRISH NATIONALIST.]

I was particularly fond of voyages and travels when a boy. Tales of war and warriors, both on flood and field, excited all my sympathy and admiration. I even liked to read of pirates and brigands, real or imaginary. "Koningsmark, the bravo of Bohemia and the terror of the forest"—another sixpennyworth of trash, published by Tess, and, doubtless, fully as absurd as "The blood-stained mantle"—with its banditti and their midnight carousals in caverns, its nocturnal attacks and murders and gory apparitions, gave a rare feast of unhealthy excitement to my mind. Then the famous buccaneers and flibustiers interested me equally in history and in fictitious tales. My hero-worship, however, was generally called forth by worthier objects of admiration. I think Robert Bruce, Wallace, Columbus, Cortes, Charles XII of Sweden, Montrose, Paul Jones, Nelson and Jean Bart, Marshal Ney and Murat were the foreign heroes I most admired during my boyhood. Of course all this time I was going through the regular course of Latin and Greek required to enable a youth to pass the entrance examination of Trinity College, Dublin.

But passing without notice numbers of volumes, which I had devoured more or less eagerly, before I entered college, I must not omit to mention three or four books that, owing to the nature of their subjects, had in "boyhood's years" an interest and attraction for me, altogether disproportionate to their literary merits. In an old tattered volume of a cheap magazine, entitled "Captain Rock," that I somehow chanced to come across, was a portion of certain "Memories of Captain Rock." These memories were not Tommy Moore's work of the same name, but a sort of novel. I read what I had of this story with avidity, and longed for the portion of it that I hadn't. Then I remember getting the doggerel play of "The Battle of Aughrim" and the play called "The Siege of Londonderry," because they both referred to events in Irish history; however, I quickly saw that they were miserable stuff. I also read a novel entitled "The Adventurers" simply for the sake of the subject. This story was an attempt to paint the days of Hugh O'Neill; but I felt that it was indifferent as a work of art. It was its subject, too, that continually drew me to the bigoted "History of the Rebellion of Ninety-eight," by Sir Richard Musgrave. In fact I had recourse to Musgrave's narrative of that revolt for want of a better; I am to-day inclined to think that this work, in spite of the author's rabid prejudices against the Catholics of Ireland and his evident bad *animus* towards our national cause, to a considerable degree aided in making a rebel of me. But if "Musgrave's Rebellion of Ninety-eight" did not aid in producing this effect, a little work, entitled "Stories from the History of Ireland," by a Scoto-Irish Methodist, named John James McGregor, most assuredly did. McGregor's book, in three little volumes, I think, was an attempt at imitating Sir Walter Scott's Child's History of Scotland, the well-known "Tales of a Grandfather." I fancy McGregor's literary merits were not very great, and I should say that his stories were written, for the most part, from an English or, at least, from a "Protestant ascendancy" point of view; yet I think there must have been some occasional gleams of Irish National sentiment scattered over his pages; for, I now feel quite persuaded that my repeated perusals of his little work had no small share in stamping on my heart an indelible feeling of interest in the past struggles of the Irish against England, and in rooting in the depths of my nature, the seeds of a passion, not to be extirpated, for the recovery of the lost independence of Ireland. This outline of my youthful studies, if I may so style them, may appear tiresome, even irrelevant to some. Still I cannot consent to look on it as out of place in this preliminary sketch. It enables me, in some degree, to make the readers of the NATIONALIST understand the developement of my idiosyncracies; how, in short, it came to pass that I am what I am.

The first five years (about) of my life were chiefly spent in my native city, Dublin, or its immediate vicinity. During the next three years (or longer) I lived for the most part, at Kingstown or, to give its proper name, old Dunleary. All this time, in addition to what I learned from books, I picked up a good deal of knowledge from observation and from the lips of my parents. Indeed, both mentally and bodily, I profited by the training I received from my father and mother. From my birth, my mother had taken the utmost pains to make me hardy in spite of the delicacy of my frame. Even when a very little fellow, alike in summer and in winter, I was washed every morning from head to foot, in cold water; sometimes in a crock full of ice. I used frequently to be taken out of bed early in the morning, wrapped up in blankets, and carried down to the sea-shore where the tide was leaping and tumbling in, to get a ducking. This was at Irishtown; pretty much the same training continued at Kingstown. I had now, thanks to my mother, become an excellent walker. In our long rambles together about Killiney and Dalkey, she used to talk to me continually about the valiant Romans of old, or in praise of Napoleon the Great and France. Sometimes our talk would be about our own Ireland, and about Dean Swift and Curran and the rebel chief Aylmer; about O'Connell and Catholic emancipation; about the Catholic religion and the penal laws. My mother's strange dreams, in one of which, she fancied, our Saviour actually spoke to her of the necessity of having faith in the doctrine of the real presence, were among our most exciting topics of conversation. And most assuredly from the day on which I was born, to the day on which she died, my mother was wont to have most singular dreams about me.

In those early days I was also fond of hearing her relate anectotes of her youth and early home, her childish frolics; anecdotes of her gay and accomplished father, of her mother and sisters, of the wild pranks of her handsome brother, Kit, who could'nt, by any means, be kept from going into the army, and finally died from the effects of a cold caught by lying on the damp earth, while having some French prisoners under his charge. Indeed, at the time I am referring to, all my mother's immediate relations, save one sister and her only son, were dead.

My feelings of interest, however, would rise to the highest pitch when in our walks she would talk to me of the plays we used to read together almost every night, and would tell me anecdotes of the great players she had seen, such as the Kembles and their magnificent sister, Mrs. Siddons, Young, Kean the elder, and George Frederick Cooke. She would tell me how irresistibly funny Liston used to be as Paul Pry and Neddy Bray. She would speak glowingly of the splendid stock-companies that the Dublin theatres once boasted. Talbot and the two Farrens and Williams, and Fullain, and "Yorkshire Johnson," and Miss Walstein, and our admirable country-woman Miss O'Neill (this latter lady my mother had met at balls) and various other distinguished votaries of the Thespian art were each and all, in the first quarter of the present century, when all her brilliancy had not yet departed from Dublin, for longer or shorter periods (many of them simultaneously) engaged as members of the stock-companies of the Dublin theatres.

(To be Continued.)

College of Notre Dame at San Jose.

On Tuesday last the twenty-third commencement exercises of the College of Notre Dame, San Jose, were held. The College was incorporated in 1855, and is situated in the city of San Jose, and has extensive playgrounds, furnished with every facility for the amusement of the pupils. The building is large and commodious, and well ventilated. Connected with the College is a philosophical apparatus manufactured in Paris for the institution, a collection of mineralogical and conchological specimens from all parts of the world, and a well-furnished library. The institution is under the superintendance of the Sisters of Notre Dame and a society of ladies who, in the Atlantic States and Europe, are devoted to education.

There was a good attendance at the exercises, many of the clergy from San Jose and the neighboring parishes being present. The excellent music was one of the principal features of the programme.

The following programme was carried out:

The Mocking Bird (Hoffman), trio on four pianos, performed by the Misses M. McLaughlin, L. Keller, J. Lightstone, J. Arguello, N. Griffin, J. Wilson, M. McMahon, M. Griffin, M. E. Hagan, L. Flick, A. Columbert, M. Flick. Bird of Spring, Waltz (Brinkworth), Chorus. Salutatory (by Miss J. Wilson), Miss L. Archer. La Chasse aux Papilions (Clapisson), Chorus. The Pilgrimage (an allegory), by Miss J. Wilson, J. Lightstone, A. Shockley, G. White, M. McMahon, M. Hagan, A. Douglas, N. Griffin, M. Redmond, L. McNamara, L. Hilton. Fantasia de Czerni (duo on two pianos), performed by Misses E Lawrie and L. Brenham, Robin des Bois (Weber), on five pianos, performed by Misses Mc Loughlin, L. Keller, A. Douglas, M. O'Nial, M. McMahon, N. Doyle, I. Arguello, L. Hilton, E. Lawrie, M. Maynard. Sweet Pleasures on the Water (Visconti), sung by Misses M. McManon ada M. Abel. Nabucco (Verdi), on six pianos, performed by V. Ortis, H. Israel, N. Wellington, A. Byrne, L. Hilton, L. Tyrrell, L. Gambert, L. Holems, M. Senter, G. De Cima, A. Gautier, A. Lelevier. Le Danger des Mauvaises Lectures, Recitation (in Frenbh), A. Lelevier. Des Menschе (Schreiber), Recitation (in Germau) A. Schockley. Silver Trumpets (Viviani) Duet on organ and piano, performed by Misses E. Lawrie and L. Brenham. Hope paraphrased from the Spanish of De Argensola, I. Arguello. Woman's Mission, (original poem), Miss L. Keller. The Bill of Fare, chorus. Every Day (original poem), Miss J. Lightson. Diem Perdidi, (original poem), Miss M. McLaughlin. Rigoletto (Listz), Miss E Lawrie. School Recollections (orginal poem), Miss N. Griffin. Death of De Soto (original poem), Miss J. Wilson. Semiramide (Rossini) overture, on eight pianos, performed by Misses I. Arguello, J. Lightston, E Lawrie, L. Brenham, M. Mc Mahon, M. O'Nial, L. Keler, M. McLaughlin, A. Douglas, J. Wilson, M. Maynard, L. Gambert, L. Hilton, V. Ortiz, M. Palmer, S. Brignardello, Tancredi (Rossini) overture, on six pianos, performed by Misses S. Brignardello, M. O'Nial, A. Younger, M. Maynard, M. Palmer, M. McLaughlin, A. Douglas, E. Lawrie, L. Brenham, M. McMahon, M. Underwood, A. Schockley.

(Valedictory), Miss M. McLaughlin. Evening Hymn (Concone), Chorus.

The salutatory, an excellent composition, written by Miss J. Wilson, was delivered by Miss L. Archer. Miss M. McLaughlin delivered the valedictory with great feeling. A gold medal, the gift of A. Waldteufel, Esq., of San Jose, was awarded to Miss Annie Shockley for the greatest general improvement. Competitors deserving mention, Misses Lizzie Keller, Alice Lucas, Gertrude Clma and Louisa Cavanaugh. Misses Jennie Wilson, Nellie Griffin, Juanita Lightstone, Minnie McLaughlin and Isabella Arguello, having completed the assigned course of study, were awarded diplomas. The poems showed much thought, and were delivered in good style. The exercises were highly enjoyable, and reflected credit on the school. About 200 premiums were distributed to the pupils. Studies will be resumed on Monday, August 10th. As the competition for premiums commences at the opening of the classes, it is very desirable that all the pupils should be present.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1776, 1874.

PROCLAMATION
JULY 4, 1874.

Headquarters Grand Marshal. Southwest Corner Clay and Montgomery Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 12th 1874.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having had conferred upon me the high honor of being chosen Grand Marshal of the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, by the "Committee of Two Hundred," I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all Military and Civic Bodies, and to all my fellow-citizens generally, to participate in the approaching Celebration, and to unite in rendering a fitting tribute to the glorious event that gave rank to our country among the Powers of the world, proclaiming the United Colonies of America as the abiding-place of Freedom, and the Hope and Refuge of the oppressed of all nations.

Let there be a Celebration worthy of the Glorious Day, and let the children of all climes and countries unite in rendering honor to the Birthday of our Republic, and give an unfailing assurance that the courage, sacrifices, and heroism of the Patriots of '76 are lovingly appreciated by their descendants, and by all men who now enjoy the blessings of a Free Government, and the benefits they receive through the devotion of our Revolutionary Fathers.

To command success, it is necessary that every citizen should take an active interest in the Celebration, and their co-operation and assistance is specially desired.

Special invitations will be extended to all organized bodies, and a prompt and ready acceptance is solicited.

Committees on Finance, composed of well known citizens will wait upon the citizens generally, from whom a generous response is expected.

The appointment of Chiefs of Staff, Marshals of Divisions, and Aids, will be announced as speedily as possible.

The Grand Marshal assures his fellow-citizens that nothing shall be left undone to make the forthcoming Celebration worthy of the Day, and once more asks for your co-operation and assistance.

je20 1f DANIEL NORCROSS, Grand Marshal.

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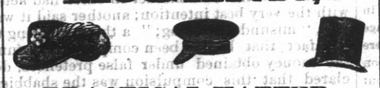
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MR. MCGANN RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO his old Friends, and the Public generally, that he has recently returned from the East, with a Large Stock of Hats and Caps suitable for all seasons, which he offers for sale at very reasonable prices.
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Importers of, and Dealers in
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A Large Stock of
PICTURE FRAMES
ALWAYS ON HAND.
1010 MARKET STREET.
Directly Opposite Fifth.
We will guarantee to furnish any Goods in our line at less price than any other house on the coast.
We have the best assorted stock of Catholic or Irish pictures of any house on the coast.
We will fill Country Orders with promptness, and guarantee that all Goods are delivered in good condition, or money returned.
We will do re-gilding and re-framing at Eastern prices.
Don't forget the number of our Store:
1010 MARKET STREET.
my2tf

TAXES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF AN Act levying a Tax for State purposes, approved March 28, 1874, the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco has delivered to the undersigned, duplicate Assessment Books for the Fiscal Years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Notice is hereby given that the Taxes entered on said Books are NOW DUE and payable, and will become DELINQUENT on the FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1874, and that unless paid prior thereto, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, WILL BE ADDED to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector,
City and County of San Francisco.
May 11, 1874. my 23

CENTRAL HOTEL,
814 & 816 SANSOME ST.,
Near Broadway..... SAN FRANCISCO.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES—All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
Board and Lodging.....$5 to $6 per Week.
Board and Lodging.....$1 00 per Day.
The CENTRAL HOTEL COACH will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the House free of charge.
je6tf MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE,
321 Pacific St.,
Corner of Sansome..... SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS HOUSE IS A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, NEWly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.
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H. DOHERTY, P. HANLEY, } Proprietors.
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GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
402, 404 & 406 Broadway,
Corner Montgomery..... SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS HOUSE IS NEWLY BUILT AND FURNISHED throughout for the accommodation of the traveling public in general. The rooms are furnished with spring beds, and well arranged for families and single persons. The table is always supplied with the best the market affords. Second to none in the city.
Board and Lodging, per Week, $5 00 to $6 00; per Day, $1 00. Free Coach to the House.
DANIEL HARTNETT, late of Broadway Hotel,
JAMES BARRY, late of St. Nicholas Hotel,
je6tf PROPRIETORS.

T. F. BAINES'
"Celtic Club House,"
1022 MARKET STREET,
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Always on hand an excellent Stock of Superior
Brandies, Wines, Liquors,
AND HAVANA CIGARS.
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ENTRACHT SALOON,
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DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors, Etc.,
ARMORY HALL,
No. 134 Fourth St., Bet. Minna and Howard,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

Positively Last Week of
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE
—AND THE—
French Opera Bouffe Company.

C. A. Crizzola.....Director.
Charles Levi, Agent.....A. Durand, Treasurer.

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THURSDAY EVENING.....JUNE 25th
Offenbach's Celebrated Opera,
Orphee Aux Enfers!
Eurydice.....Mlle. Aimee.

FRIDAY EVENING—Offenbache's operetta in one act, MONS. CHOUFLEURI, and first and second acts of LE PETIT FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—LA VIE PARISIENNE (Life in Paris).
SATURDAY EVENING—Last Night but one of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
SUNDAY—Last Night of L'ŒIL CREVE.

Musical Conductor..... C. Van Ghele,

Monday, June 29th—Opening of the Regular Dramatic Season with the engagement of Mr. SOTHERN in his world renowned creation of LORD DUNDREARY.

Opera Books, the only correct edition, for sale at the Theatre.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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AND
LIQUORS,
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Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free.

P. F. Brady,
LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,
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The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained.
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P. J. McMahon,
...HOME AGAIN AT THE...
RUSS HOUSE SALOON
MONTGOMERY STREET.
my10-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.
THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. ABRAMS & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L Terry, Elko, Nevada.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27, 1874.

EVICTED.

BY A. D.

"Bride, asthore, how dark the night is! Take a look out by the door;
Tell me is the moon arisen, for 'tis midnight now and more.
Long ere this she should be glinting o'er Bengora's dusky peak;
Raise me up to see—how lovely!—there, child, I am very weak."

Speaks the mother thus, and lays her on the pallet down again—
Suffering, anxious, ever patient, time has made her used to pain.
Of the mind and of the body, knows she both in every phase;
God has surely loved her dearly—He has tried her many ways.

"Bride, aroon, make down a fire, father will be wet and cold—
Not so sturdy as he once was—aye, my Mick is growing old!
So am I, thank God! this world is but a weary, irksome place—
Ah, 'twere good to die in peace, and sweet to see the Saviour's face!

"Shall he bring us hopeful news?—how wild and sad the wind goes by!
Is it Mercy's plaintive voice, or is it Famine's dreadful cry?
Are we to be hunted out! Am I to die upon the heath?
Will they leave me under shelter, and in peace to yield my breath?

"There he is; I know his step; bestir thee and unbar the door."
Enter Mick, the children's father, and upon the cabin floor
Floods the light that enters with him, glittering through the darkened place
On the daughter's drooping figure and the mother's wasted face.

Enters Mick, with gloomy footsteps, by the ingle idly stands;
Glowers blackly at the embers o'er his clinched and icy hands;
Never shakes aloof the snowflakes that are tangled in his hair,
As they drip from off his shoulders, never seems to know nor care.

"Mick, arcon, why aren't you speaking? Never shame to show your tears;
You and I have borne together many long and caresome years—
All the troulles life put on us, and they were not scant nor small;
Sure we know it all before—but, Michael, won't you tell us all?

"Sure we know the landlord scorned you—would not hear a word you spoke;
And it's all for me you're frettin', till your loving heart is broke;
But I've little fear, my husband, little dread of human frown;
God will take me under shelter ere they pull our roof-tree down.

"Ere yon rounded moon is waning, in your loving arms I'll go
To the quiet little graveyard in the valley down below:
And I'll watch you, husband, as you take our darling by the hand,
And you travel altogether from this dear heart-broken land.

"Bride will be a comfort to you, and a mother to the rest—
She was still a blessing to me since I nursed her on my breast:
But be gentle with her, Michael, for I fear her sickly cheek,
Though no word or moan of suffering will our patient darling speak.

"That's my husband! bless our Father!—sure the tears will ease your heart;
But you must not sorrow, dear, that for a little while we part;
We will meet again with God; the longest life is but a day.
Bride, avourneen, call the children; kneel beside me, Mike, and pray.

Communists In Germany.

It is a common notion in England that the Germans are in politics a "safe" people. They may have wild ideas on some subjects; but on practical questions, it is thought they would approve nothing that is not moderate. Those who know Germany well are of a different opinion. The mercantile and higher classes, of course, uphold the institutions of their country; but by thousands of working people Socialism in its extreme forms is passionately maintained. Long ago Heine declared that the Communistic party, although compelled to keep quiet, was the most dangerous with which the State would have in future to deal. It is notorious that the most violent supporters of the Paris Commune were Germans; and in the recent celebrations of its third anniversary Teutonic orators delivered the fiercest speeches. A fresh proof of the prevalence of Socialist opinions in the Fatherland is afforded by the reception accorded to a work recently issued. Readers of Heine will remember the "Wintermachen," in which with keen satire he laughs at the foibles of his country. The volume to which we refer is entitled "The New Wintermachen," and is said to be written in close imitation of Heine's style. German pappes assert that the writer has caught Heine's manner with wonderful success; but from their account we should think the new prophet is infinitely more vehement than the brillant poet of the Rue d' Amsterdam. He is, we are told, distinguished for "his fanatical hatred of the existing social order," and for "wildness of expression," and in every one of the twenty pieces of which his poem consists he preaches "social and political revolution." He indulges in such "brutal" abuse of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, the army, and the Reichstag, that the papers are afraid even to publish extracts. Yet this precious performance has been smuggled into the Rhine country and scattered about among the working classes, by large numbers of whom it is read with delight. Much has been done for popular culture in Germany; but a great deal remains to be acheived. Above all, disaffected artisans have to learn that progress and revolution are not the same thing, and that, if their wishes were realised, they themselves would be the first to suffer by the change.—*Globe.*

Mr. Digby on the National Press.

[From the Leinster Independent.]

In the debate in the House of Commons, initiated by Mr. Owen Lewis, member for Carlow, relating to the warning issued by the Lord Justices to the *Flag of Ireland*, a very extraordinary speech was made by Mr. Digby, the senior member for the Queen's County. To those who are not aware of the precise relations which that *patriotic* representative had heretofore assumed towards the national party in this country, his action in the matter referred to may occasion no surprise or awaken no feeling of indignation at his unjustifiable and inconsistent conduct. But to the national electors of the Queen's County, who have recently returned Mr. Digby for the second time to the British House of Commons, at great personal and public sacrifices, the position which he has elected to occupy is one which they cannot contemplate without reflections of a very disagreeable and disheartening nature. When that gentleman was first introduced to the county he was utterly unknown to the bulk of the constituency. His cause was, however, warmly espoused by a few prominent politicians in whom the popular party reposed a confidence which has since been found to be wholly misplaced, and their recommendation of the candidature of this unknown individual resulted in his acceptance by the people as the object of their special choice, on the platform of advanced national and liberal principles. From the outset we entertained grave doubts of the propriety of selecting as a parliamentary representative a man who, however estimable he might be in other respects, was neither native to the soil nor a resident landed proprietor in this country. This feeling as to the personal and political unfitness of Mr. Digby to represent an Irish popular constituency was increased and intensified by the knowledge that his connections in an adjoining county were hostile to the interests of the people, and had resorted to arbitrary measures of capricious eviction on the extensive property which they possessed. But we are willing at the same time to give Mr. Digby credit for sincerity and honesty in the principles which he professed to advocate, and we have on all occasions expressed our views to that effect. At the late elections that gentleman was unmistakably the candidate of the popular choice, and as such we did not hesitate to declare the public opinion in his favor. Surely some gratitude was due to the good and true-hearted nationalists of the Queen's County who exerted themselves so zealously and so successfully to insure the triumphant return of Mr Digby at the head of the poll on that occasion. It would not be too much to expect that if he could not conscientiously defer to their wishes on all occasions he would at least studiously avoid giving offence to their most cherished convictions, and to the organs in which alone they could be faithfully and fully expressed. He went out of his way to proclaim his loyalty, not to the Sovereign, of which no one entertained any doubt, but to the principles of the existing constitution in their application to Irish affairs. He expressed his utter condemnation of the writing—that is, of the writing directed against the coercion laws—in the Irish National newspapers. He deplored the language used in commenting on England's treatment of Ireland, and felt the most profound contempt for it. He denounced Irish Nationalists for exulting in the anticipated defeat of the British troops by the Ashantees, who were defending, as the Irish had often done, their homes and their country against foreign invaders. He could not endure that such sentiments should be expressed, nor the language which such *infamous writers* (those who contributed to the National Press) used respecting them. He thought the recognised leaders of Irish opinion should be trusted to keep down what he styled the miserable escapades of a venal Press, and he only joined the Home Rule movement because he thought it would tend to promote that object. This is the substance of the remarks made by Mr. Digby in the debate on the Irish Press Coercion Act. The speech was evidently intended as a complete justification of the Government for the course which it had adopted relative to the warning to the *Flag of Ireland*, and if not made with that object, it betrays an amount of stolid incapacity to realise the effects of those uncalled-for statements which few public men are fortunate enough to possess. At all events it has irretrievably ruined the political career, as a professing Nationalist, which Mr. Digby has hitherto enjoyed in the county, the opinions and sentiments of which he so grossly misrepresented on that occasion. The cause of his bitter, but ineffective, tirade against the National Press may easily be learned from the comments quoted in another place from the National paper which has been so virulently and unjustly assailed by the member for Queen's County. We promise Mr. Digby that when he next seeks the suffrages of the people, who received him a short time since with such enthusiasm, and who placed him in the responsible position which he now occupies, that he will have reason to regret the attack which he had the audacity to make upon the national cause and upon the newspapers which endeavored to give it fitting and adequate expression. Should he desire to retain his position as a Parliamentary representative on a future occasion, we would advise this would-be Irish man to seek it at the hands of some English constituency which may be in accord with the political stand-point which he occupies at present, as an opponent of the national interests of Ireland. It is to be regretted that Mr. Digby's experiences of free institutions in America were not sufficient to prevent him from making a vindictive and unjustifiable attack upon the freedom of the National press in this country.

Irish Judges and Resident Magistrates.

Among the questions which Mr. Butt intends raising in the House of Commons as soon as the holidays are over I may select two which are likely to cause some lively discussion. One refers to the appointment of non-political judges, and the other to the examination by competent authority of candidates for the office of Resident Magistrates in Ireland. The first will form the subject of an address to the Crown representing that in the opinion of Parliament it would be for the advantage of the administration of justice if the Irish judges were appointed to some extent as they are in England upon the whole responsibility of the Lord Chancellor without reference to official or political claims. In the Magistrates (Ireland) and Commissioners of Police Salaries Bill he will make an effort to have a clause inserted to the effect that after the passing of the Act, and from time to time, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland shall appoint a Board of fit and proper persons who shall periodically examine into and certify the qualifications of all persons chosen to act as Resident Magistrates under the Acts recited, including therein especially an examination of all such persons, as to their knowledge of the duties of magistrates and the laws relating to the same, and of such other branches of knowledge as the same board with the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time prescribe, and after the passing of the Act no person shall be appointed as resident or stipendary magistrate unless such person shall have satisfied this board as to his capability.—*Correspondent of Irish Times.*

It is said that one of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after commencing to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

A female sexton in Chicago is accused of reserving all the best graves for the young men.

The Republique Francaise on the Czar's Visit.

The *Republique Francaise* publishes an article on the visit of the Czar to London, of which the following are salient portions:—

It is impossible to help remarking that the Emperor Alexander took good care to pass through the Netherlands before landing in England. The Low Countries celebrate at present the silver wedding, the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of their sovereign, William III. of the House of Orange. The Czar arrived in the midst of the *fetes* of a happy, free, and peace-loving nation, all anxious to prove to the Royal family how much she prizes the privilege of living under a sceptre which guarantees her independence and her prosperity. Holland is there rich, energetic, commercial, with her traditions of liberty, her maritime genius, her ports and her ships. This is the great object of German ambition. All the German doctors direct their greedy ambition against her. It is a country of German origin, race, and language. Sooner or later she must become German. There can be no great Germany without openings seawards. How fortunate it is that the Emperor of Russia should have been the witness of the patriotic enthusiasm which never ceased to prevail at the *fetes* given in honour of William III. of the Netherlands. The Czar, seeing this honest and respectable people manifest so much attachment to the dynasty which personifies its national liberties, will have been able to convince himself that this valiant little nation, always impatient of a foreign yoke, formidable to invaders, will tolerate no attacks on its territory, and will know how to make its independence respected. In passing by the Czar may have heard excellent words, and its a great thing for a people to show what it feels, what it wishes, what it is worth, and of what it is capable. In England another spectacle awaits Alexander II. The British nation prepares for the Autocrat of All the Russias a reception truly worthy of the oldest free nation in the world. The Czar, a man of a grave and reflective mind, will no doubt endeavour to analyse the feelings which will excite the vast crowds which are about to press along his route. It is said that he has desired that his visit may have all the character of a simple, cordial, and affectionate reception. Perhaps he will not see displayed before him in a review of the fleet at Spithead all the formidable array of the maritime power of Great Britain; but if he goes into the City of London—if he sees with his own eyes all that trade, all that commerce, those immense docks, those fabulous warehouses, in which are accumulated all the riches of the world, the bank counters, where gold is handled like ordinary goods—it is there he will learn of what value peace is for the prosperity of empires; and that all this activity, this incomparable talent of English business, will far outweigh in his eyes the pompous and deceptive displays of luxury which Napoleon III. took so much pleasure in showing him during his stay in France in the too famous year of the Exhibition. The attention of the Emperor, however, will not be contented with a glance at the surface of things, but the marvels which strike his eye will bring him back to politics. The English are rich and free; they are uneasy and discontented. They vaguely understand, especially of late, that their country no longer occupies the place in the world it once held, and one would say that they were decided to make the most earnest efforts to restore it to the rank which belongs to them. In his conversations with the representatives of the great English aristocracy, the Czar will not be long in discovering that British patriotism feels very keenly the instability of European affairs at present. England is seeking for a great statesman. She sees Europe profoundly troubled, peace in danger, war sooner or later inevitable; she feels that both her honor and her power are at stake. The military forces of the Continent frighten her. What will she do in the crisis she foresees? What part will she play? Non-intervention, such as practiced by the eminent Minister of the Manchester school, is a snare she will have no more of. Intervention? This is another extreme from which every good Englishman will shrink a long time before agreeing to it. Nevertheless, there is the danger. Cursed be the disastrous ambition which troubled the quiet enjoyed by Europe, which upset the European equilibrium. This is the true state of public opinion in England. These significative symptoms will not escape the sagacity of the Czar. As a Russian Sovereign his sentiments are singularly allied to those of the English nation. The one and the other, the all-powerful Emperor and the great, free nation, are made to understand each other at present. Their interview will be cordial. Common interests draw people together. Europe will rejoice in the cheers which will salute the Czar; she will see in them a tacit treaty of alliance and of protection for those threatened by an ambition which knows no bounds.

A Misunderstanding.—Lord Sandhurst is Commander-in-chief of her majesty's garrison in Ireland. He was recently hauled over the coals in the House of Commons for "dereliction of duty," which is a mild way for saying that the noble lord made false returns of services rendered, and had received pay and allowances to which he was not entitled. It was proposed to pass a vote of censure upon his lordship, but the proposal was promptly cried down. Censure a real, live lord? Horrible! So one member showed how the Commander-in-chief had acted with the very best intention; another said it was all a "misunderstanding;" a third, alluding to the fact that he had been compelled to refund the money obtained under false pretences, declared that this compulsion was the shabbiest and dirtiest thing ever done by a public department. Of course, there was no vote of censure, and British dignity is saved. When an average mortal abstracts the public funds, he is plainly set down as guilty of fraud; but when a 'nobleman' does it, *he* has only made a mistake.—*Irish World.*

The Linen Trade in the North of Ireland.—I regret to have to state that the present condition of the linen trade, the staple manufacture of the North of Ireland, is in an universally low and dull condition here at the present time. During the past week one large house has already surrendered to the pressure, and the general feeling seems to be one of considerable uneasiness. In both of the extensive power-loom weaving factories in this town the hands have been recently reduced, and it is said that the next step will be to resort to the "short time movement." It is hard to divine what the cause may be, but it is sincerely to be hoped that matters may soon assume a much brighter aspect than they do at present.—*Correspondent of Saunders.*

Castroville is going to celebrate the Fourth in a becoming and proper manner.

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Eureka, January 27, 1873.

Mr. Barton:

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Yours respectfully,
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Board and Lodging per Day	1 00
Single Meals	25
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Board, per Day, - - - - 75c.
Good accommodations for Families.
N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.
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Board per week	$3 50
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Board and Lodging per Week	4 00
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A MILLION A DECADE.

The Irish Census Commissioners are extremely slow in completing their returns. Already more than three years have passed since the task was begun, and the amount of work yet done is but meagre. If the process of compilation, arrangements, and publication proceeds at the present easy pace the Royal Irish Constabulary will have distributed and collected the census forms for the year of grace 1881 before the result of the last decennial numbering has been published. The latest portion of the census of 1871 treats of the historic County of Tipperary, and from the general figures curious but sad information may be gleaned. The remarkable decline of our country since 1841 is well told in the history of Tipperary. In that year the gallant county had a population of well-nigh half a million—little less than that now possessed by Cork, and larger than that of any other Irish county. So far back as 1821—more than fifty years ago—the population of Tipperary was 346,896, 130,183 more than it now possesses. The next decade showed an increase of 16,05 per cent., or 65,666. In 1841 the county attained its maximum population, having increased by 32,709, or 8.19 per cent. Just thirty years ago 435,553 Irish hearts beat within the confines of the county, and there was plenty of food and abundance of work. From 1821 to 1841 the average increase was 12.12 per cent. Had the population continued to increase at this rate, it would have been in 1851 488,335, in 1861 it would have risen to 547.516, in 1871 to 613,-876, and now it would, with this average increase, stand at the creditable figure of 635,128. Instead of increasing between '41 and '51 an average of 11.12 per cent. as during the proceeding twenty years, the population fell off the enormous figure of 23.88, or 103,986, a larger number than Belfast has gained since '51. Between '51 and 61 the decrease was even comparatively larger, being 24.87 on the gross population, or 82,461 persons. Between '61 and '71 the decrease was 13.00 per cent. or 32,393, so that instead of increasing during thirty years the single County of Tipperary has lost 218,840 and if we calculate the decrease for the three last years it would still further be reduced to about 206,900 inhabitants. This is a loss greater than the total population of Belfast by more than thirty or forty thousand persons; or, in other words, one single county in Ireland has lost more of its population in thirty-three years than there are people in the second and fourth largest towns in the kingdom—Belfast and Limerick. But if we take into account the national average income, the loss to this kingdom is appalling. Instead of a gross total population of 634,126, we have a skeleton figure of 208,900, showing a balance against us of 425,238, or close upon half a million in one Irish county alone, which balance has been transferred to the credit of other countries. To the kingdom at large it is but scant consolation to know that a few of the northern towns have slightly augmented in population. Had the country not been drained of its population in such a wholesale fassion as it has been since '41, the rate of increase for those towns, and for all other towns in Ireland, would have been trebled. This question of depopulation does not affect politics or religion. It is a purely national question, and should engage the attention of every lover of his country. At the lowest calculation, the produce of the hands—the strong and energetic hands—lost to Tipperary, and lost to Ireland, would have produced more than three millions sterling annually. To feed and clothe them alone would take well-nigh one million sterling. This enormous circulation would have benefited every class. It would have benefited the mechanic and those professionally employed alike. More linens would have been consumed, and, instead of seeking a mart for our wares at the other side of the Atlantic, our present produce might have found consumers at home. Whilst adverting to this subject, it is not out of place to refer to a letter on emigration lately published by us from the pen of Dr. MacCormac. It is an interesting and thoughtful letter, and contains many bitter but instructive truths. There is, as that gentleman maintains, plenty of scope for the many that are deserting us in industrial pursuits, if only a Government, anxious for the prosperity of our country, were to encourage their development. Our land, instead of being tilled and rearing crops for the sustenance of the people, has been turned into bullock walks and sheep walks. The mines with which our mountains and hills abound are idle and unproductive because of the want of energy to develop their resources. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of waste land might most profitably be reclaimed, and the bone and sinew of the Irish race, now so recklessly expended in other climes utilized to build up the prosperity of our own. Undoubtedly, the United States have furnished an asylum to millions of our race; but if only our own Government had not been so blinded as to facilitate the exodus of our people America would not now be so strong commercially or otherwise, and Britain would not be so weak. Many an Irishman has found a grave instead of a fortune beyond the Atlantic; but millions still remain, and treasure up bitter feelings against those who compelled them to quit the home of their forefathers. Their eyes are still turned towards the old land; they long for the day of her deliverance: long for the day when her people may live in peace, without being compelled to fight for her livleihood. It is impossible for flesh and blood to forget the dread and dismal scenes of sorrow and eviction that they have stained the pages of our country's history for the past thirty years. Our people are still hurrying from the land, but they may yet come back in a whirlwind of vengeance.—[Belfast Weekly Examiner.

A CRUSADER AT THE LICK HOUSE SALOON.—A mild-voiced, pleasant-faced young woman dressed in something like a Quaker garb and evidently an inoffensive sort of a lunatic, made her appearance in the Lick House saloon the other evening and began to pray, very much to the disgust of the proprietor, barkeepers and sporting fraternity assembled. She was ejected from the saloon, but taking a stand in the doorway outside, continued to deliver a temperance exortation, amid the jokes and jeers of the crowd. One of the attaches of the saloon proposed to get a hose and squirt water on her, but he was restrained by his friends. Chief Cockrill soon made his appearance and compelled the woman to move out on the sidewalk, whereupon the crowd set up a cheer for the "Chief" and finally some dastard, while the woman was praying with closed eyes, hurled an egg a probably rotten one, full in her face, upon which she left. We do not approve of this crusading business, and hold that saloon keepers are entitled to have their rights respected; but if the saloon keepers want to have local option sweep San Francisco like a whirlwind, let them hurl a few more rotten eggs in women's faces.—[S. F. Evening Post.

A BACHELOR was recently heard to remark that he liked crying children, because' he added, hey are always taken out of the room.

ENGLISH SNEERS AT DUBLIN AND TRINITY COLLEGE.

In the House of Commons, the debate on Oxford as a military centre was made an excuse by certain English members to sneer at Dublin and at Trinity College. The sneerers were promptly brought to book by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and by Mr. Meldon, M.P., Kildare. The following is an extended report of the hon. gentlemen's observations :—

The Lord Mayor of Dublin said he could not allow the debate to close without protesting against the language which had fallen from the noble lord the member for Woodstock relative to the city which he (the Lord Mayor) had the honor to represent (hear, hear). On behalf of the citizens of Dublin he repudiated in the strongest manner the accusation which the noble lord had made, and he could not help regarding what had been uttered as an unfounded slander on his constituents (cheers).

Mr. Meldon regretted that the debate should have been made an opportunity by the hon. member for Oxford city for sneering at the Dublin University (hear, hear). The hon. gentleman in endeavoring to show that Dublin and Oxford were similarly circumstanced as regards their respective Universities, had, in the most offensive manner, stated "That there would, no doubt, be found some members on the other side of the house who would compare Oxford and Dublin Universities, a comparison which he in the strongest manner assured the house that he would not make." This language and the sneer conveyed by it was used, not because the honorable gentleman imagined that the Dublin University was in any way inferior to Oxford, but merely because of a habit which has arisen among certain gentlemen on the other side of the house of sneering at everything Irish. As a graduate of the Dublin University, he was very happy to be able to refer the house to the history of the great men of the country, to the lists of successful competitors at examinations for Army, India, and English Civil Service appointments, for proof that the Dublin University always held its own with either Oxford or Cambridge. The result of competitions heretofore held for places at Woolwich and for the engineering and scientific branches of the military service has shown that Trinity College, Dublin, can favorably compare with any of the English universities. Wherever Irishmen have opportunities of meeting Englishmen in competition, they have come to the fore. It was not only in intellectual pursuits that the students of Trinity College, Dublin, were anxious to contend with their brethren of the English universities, in physical exercises but they were the more eager to enter into competition with them because of the difficulties thrown in their way. Hitherto, for some reason best known to themselves, the members of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities have declined to enter into competition with their Irish brethren in athletic, rowing, or such other sportes. The best feelings have always existed between the Irish and English Universities, and he believed the sneers of the honorable gentleman would not find an echo in the University of Oxford, nor had he any misgivings whatever as to what judgment the house would come to upon any comparison made between the Dublin and Oxford Universities. The analogy which the honorable gentleman sought to draw between Dublin and Oxford cities failed altogether. Dublin owed its position, so very much ahead of Oxford, not to its Universities, of which it is proud but independent, but to the fact that it is the capital of Ireland, whereas Oxford owes any greatness it possesses to the University alone. Dublin at the present time is and always will be able to maintain her two noble Universities—Trinity College and the Catholic University. The students of each of them will at all times welcome every opportunity they may have of competing with English universities, and, provided only that fair play exists, the house will always find that Ireland can hold its own. He could not understand how the honorable gentleman could expect that by making Oxford a military centre, with its depot of 110 soldiers, he would raise the University in public estimation. He protested most strongly against the language used by the honorable member for Oxford City and the noble lord the member for Woodstock, and hoped that the gentlemen who appeared so fond of sneering at everything Irish would hearafter adopt some more weighty arguments. He would pass away from such a disagreeable topic, trusting that no member at this side of the house shall have any occasion to refer to it. He was surprised at the only arguments made use of by the Right Hon. Secretary of State for War in his speech. The reasons given by him in selecting Oxford as a military depot centre in opposition to wishes of the University were that land had been purchased and a contract entered into for the erection of the barracks. He would have expected that in a question which really was a national one, when it was considered that Oxford owes everything to the University, and with the entire voice of the University appeals to this house, that some attention should be paid to the wishes of the members of that body. All that is asked for by the motion of the honorable member for Cambridge University is that an inquiry may be made into the matter, and if it should turn out that the land which has been purchased for £2,000 can be sold at a profit, that the contractor can be settled with for a small sum, he put it confidently to the members of the house whether they would accede to the wishes of the entire body of Oxford University and allow this military depot centre to be removed to some more suitable locality. He would vote for the motion and thought it would be unworthy of the Government to refuse to accede to so reasonable a demand.

Mr. Batt said that as the hon. member for Oxford city had introduced the question of Dublin University, he would point out a distinction between Oxford and Dublin which clearly showed that there was not any analogy between them. In Oxford the University existed before the military were sent there, whereas there were soldiers in Dublin long before there was any University there. It was a case in Dublin, therefor, of the University coming to the soldiers, but in Oxford it was sought to bring the barracks to the University. For his part, he wished that the University of Dublin had not been placed in a great capital; and, if the University of Oxford—founded before the city which had grown up around it—wished to be as free as possible from military influence, he sympathised with that feeling, and would vote for the motion (cheers).

A STORY is told of an English wedding. While the bridal party were kneeling around the chancel a groomsman poked the groom in the ribs, and caused the poor fellow to laugh aloud. The bride followed suit, the bridesmaids ditto, and the clergyman rose up in his wrath and said he would not marry such an impious couple. He retired and would not return. Twelve o'clock came with the knot untied. No marriage can take place in England after that hour, so the bridal party returned home and waited another day.

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SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27, 1874.

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Thomas D'Arcy McGee—His Opinions And Works.

By P. J. Malone.

In the Irish National Magazine.

PART ONE.

We saw, sometime ago, an announcement of the intended publication of the posthumous works of McGee, from the house of the Sadliers, and the announcement awakened recollections of his life, works, and character. I suppose, however, the enterprise has been abandoned, for there is a great deal of the "Gradgrind" in the Sadliers, and they have probably arrived at the conclusion that such an enterprise would not at present "pay."

Poor McGee! his was a character easy to understand, yet no man in his day and generation has been more widely misunderstood, or more cruelly wronged and misrepresented. A man conscious of being "endowed with the dangerous gift of thought," his was a nature that could neither govern nor be governed; a great thinker, but an indifferent actor, he could neither cringe to the powerful nor flatter and demagogue to the ignorant. Hence the failure of his life in what the world calls material success. Indeed, like most of his race, he was not a materialist, and could not be if he tried. His organization, education, and instincts forbade it.

In one of his useful "Lessons to Immigrants," published in his N. Y. "Nation"—speaking of the characteristics of the various races, who seek America as a home, he says, "The Irishman comes here with his *vague ambition, and unsettled plans*!" He could not have described his own character more graphically. He was a creature of "vague ambition and unsettled plans;" but for all that he has been a success. No Irishman of his generation has, in my opinion, done so much service to his countrymen as he. The influence of most of his contemporaries upon our race will expire with their lives, because their energies have been wasted in evanescent and ephemeral pursuits, while McGee, having put his works in a more enduring form, his influence will reach far beyond his own times, and his fame will grow and expand with the years to come. I venture the prediction that he will be better understood and appreciated fifty years hence, than he is to-day. His works and ideas have in them the power to propagate themselves, and when the apparent inconsistence of his course shall have been forgotten or explained away, our children will build monuments to the prophet whom their fathers assisted to stone. His "Gallery of Irish writers of the 17th century,"—his "History of the Irish Settlers in North America"—his "History of Ireland"—his "History of the attemps to establish the Reformation in Ireland,"—his "Life and times of O'Connell," and his "Life of Dr. Magin," the illustrious and patriotic Bishop of Derry; as well as his lectures, poetry, editorials, and speeches, will one day place him in the front rank of orators, writers, and thinkers of his age. For depth and grasp of thought; for clearness and force of expression; in harmony of arrangement and concentrativeness, McGee has no superior in English composition, since Jeremy Taylor. If I wished to put the best model of composition that I know of in the whole range of English literature before my son to make an effective writer or orator of him, I would give him D'Arcy McGee's works. There are passages in them that combine the philosophic profundity of Bacon, with the rhetoric of Meagher, and the logic of Burke. Take for instance the passage from his "Lecture on Columbus," wherein he passes before you a panorama of the age of Columbus, in language as simple and easily understood as that of Goldsmith, yet in a strain of poetry as sublime as any of Shakespeare's creations. There is not a word too little or too much, no turgidity of style or arrangement, but like a skillfull mechanic who constructs the various parts of an engine with mathematical precision that fit into one grand and complete whole, he presents us as a contrast to the sagacity of Columbus, with a perfect picture of the dark background of ignorance, superstition, and incredulity which the great sailor had to encounter. Could anything be more skillfully or more tersely done? The student might ransack libraries and yet not get such a just conception of the age, as is given in those few paragraphs.

One of the great charms of McGee's style, is his power of *scanning*, as it were, an age or a subject, extracting its character, and presenting it to the reader at a glance. I recollect being present at a St. Patrick's day address, delivered by him in Buffalo in 1852. That was the time of the Kossuth excitement in the Atlantic States. McGee, having occasion to allude to it, described Kossuth as "The last importation of European democracy, with a feather in its hat." How perfect the description! Yet the good nature of the sarcasm took away its sting, while really adding to its effect. On the same occasion, alluding to the character of the population of the United States, he said it was "a compound of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson." Let the reader ponder for a moment on the description, and see if it is not correct and just. Franklin's was not a character that he admired. His influence he held to be great, but, on the whole, not good. The tendency of his teaching and example was—McGee held—to make us a nation of sordid materialists. He held that the sordid selfishness of the American people would go on increasing in intensity under the influence of Puritan preachers, teachers and literature, until such times as the Catholic church began to make its influence felt in American society, and on American character. He believed that American society and the Catholic church would mutually benefit each other. How this was to be effected, I never could clearly comprehend from him. except to this extent, that the *authority* of Catholicity was needed to spiritualize our selfishness; to restrain and modify the licentiousness of our institutions; while the influence of American institutions and society, would be, to cause the preachers and teachers of the Catholic church in this country, to be more intellectual, and less dogmatic.

All this I gathered from his Buffalo address, which to my knowledge, has never appeared in print. I trust that among his works it, as well as many others that have never been published, will one day find a place. The literary world will be satisfied with nothing less than *all* of his works, commencing with his career on the Boston *Pilot* in 1842, thence on the Dublin '*Nation*,' from 1845 to its breaking up by the government in 1848; throughout his revival of the *Nation* in N. Y. in the fall of 1848, his celebrated controversy with Archbishop Hughes in 1848, '49 and 1850; during his journalistic career in Boston and Buffalo, while he published the American *Celt*, under the auspices of his good friend and admirer, the late Bishop Timon; ending with his labor in Canada, both as a member of the press and a debater in parliament. I am aware that there is much in his course during all that time, covering a quarter of a century of active literary life that is not strictly consistent, and, that a rigid censorship might exclude. Still, as literary productions they are of great value. Even his controversy with Archbishop Hughes, where he touched that churchman to the quick, by describing him as chafing in his chair, impatient of his daily dose of honeyed praises," has a dash of vigor in it, that would be useful to the present Irish American generation. The soundness of his views in that controversy, and the unsoundness of the Archbishop's—not alone in relation to Irish, but to Italian and European politics—has been established by time. McGee was then in the prime of his intellectual vigor. He was also sincere; and not acting a part as it is plainly evident from his works, he was afterwards doing. As models of style, his editorials during that controversy, were poems of grace, harmony and strength. The interest that attached to that controversy, has passed away long since. The Archbishop, too has passed to his reward, and poor McGee,s warm, noble, and generous heart, lies cold and mouldering into the dust, on the silent banks of the St. Lawrence; but the interest that the student will feel in those founts of manly thought and vigorous utterance, will never die. Again and again he may go to them for refreshment and and inspiration. I wish it were in my power to lay hands on some of these editorials; but it is not. It is twenty years or more since I have read them, yet their sensation tingles in my heart, and their sound in my ears, as if I had risen from their perusal but an hour ago.

"What," said he "the Irish lack, above all things, is *individual independence* and self reliance. Where there is not individual independence, there never can be, and there never will be national independence; for national independence is nothing but an aggregation of individual independences. They need to do their own thinking. They have been stilts for the use of great men and little men, because they suffer others to think for them. The American co'onists were taught that an individual independence, out of which sprang their national independence, in their encounters with the savage man aad the savage beast, and in the dire necessity of wringing a subsistance from the untamed wilderness. Society was reduced to its elements in the crucible of the new world; artificial distinctions vanished—broadcloth and buckskin, became as it were, fused—men found themselves free and equal in presence of the forest, and on the face of the prairie. Society took a new start, and agreed to acknowledge no superiority among men, except that of intellect and energy. Henceforth, the clear brain, the bold heart, and the sure hand, became the leaders among the new generation of men."

This has been the nursery and the school of American independence; individual, State and National.

Such a school has been lacking to the Irish. They come here the creatures of their own antecedents and education. The passage of the Atlantic, works no miracle in their favor. There is a providence in their dispersion and the immigration hither, for they *must* LEARN here, what they could never be TAUGHT at home.

"There are no talents respected in this country, but the talents to get and to keep. Get property, and you will be respected; be without it, and no matter how interesting or talented you may be, you will be without weight or influence here."

And, in this way he induced thousands to go West and get lands; others to engage in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits; many to learn useful trades, and some, who have since attained eminence to study professions. I could name many who came under my own personal observation, who have been benefitted by them in this way.

I remember only one more extract from his editorials in the "Nation." It was written on the occasion of the fall of Rome, before the French, led by General Oudinot. At that time McGee believed in Republicanism, even for Rome. He lived to change many of his opinions, and this one among the rest. He lived to adopt the theory of government that the character, antecedents, and surroundings of a people, fit them for certain kinds of government, and that the Constitutions of governments to be effective, must conform to the conditions of the societies which they are intended to govern. Entertaining the general opinion of twenty-five years ago, that the civil government of the Roman States was in the hands of churchmen, he said:

"There was a time when this was a fit and proper. There was a time when it was fit and proper that churchman should be the government of Christendom, for then churchmen were the intellect of Christendom. Knowledge was then as it now is—power, and the body obeys the brain in the body politic, as well as the human body. Now, however, admitting all the churchmen in Christendom to be learned and wise, still they would be in a minority if counted against the learned and wise laymen of this age. In our day the majority is the Court of Last Appeal, in all matters temporal, and to that majority the minority must bow—in America first, in Italy next, yes, even in Ireland in the long run. So surely as to-morrow comes, this will come. The age is not irreligous, neither is it servile. The age will not be dragooned or denounced out of its convictions; the age that would have been, is past. Two things have fallen at Rome—the Republic, and the Crown. The Republic to rise again—the Crown to be borne aloft for a time, and then to vanish forevermore. So be it."

What figures of speech? The intellect of Christendom! The body obeys the brain in the body politic, as well as in the human body. What short, sledge-hammer sentences, that make a dent in the mind at every period.

The first book McGee ever wrote was his gallery of Irish writers of the 17th Century. This was in 1846, shortly after his return to Ireland from the Boston *Pilot* Office. His fame had preceded him to Dublin. The writer of this sketch made his acquaintance after a queer sort of fashion. Passing south on Sackville St. I met William Carleton, near Carlisle Bridge. I had known Carleton from the time when he was a schoolmaster in the County of Louth. Carleton asked if I had met McGee going over the bridge? to which I replied I did not know him. "Well," said he, "hasten back over the bridge, and you will overtake him—he is going to the *Freeman* Office. When you catch up with a head like a bushel basket, a forehead like a ram's, and a face like a Moor, that is D'Arcy McGee." I did as directed, and dropped on my man. We both came back to where Carleton stood, and McGee complimented him on the lynx-eyed fidelity with which I had obeyed his instructions. This was the beginning of an intimacy which lasted until I had left for the Pacific Coast, in 1854. After that I had lost sight of McGee, except occasional allusions to his course in papers for the most part not friendly to him.

(To be continued.)

[From the Commercial Herald.

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, June 27th.]

FLOUR—We note a round purchase of 40,000 qr sks Oregon Extra, for export to Liverpool per ship Thomas Dana, at $4 75 ₱ 196 lbs. This sale embraced largely Standard Mills and other justly esteemed brands. We also note the arrival of the bark Portland from Columbia River with 18,256 qr sks Oregon Extra. At this writing, there is an active demand for Superfine for shipment to Hongkong per Vancouver and Great Republic, with sales to a considerable extent at $4 50@4 62½@4 75, according to brand and quality. Vallejo Starr Mills Extra Baker and Family, also Golden Gate and Golden Age Mills silk-dressed Extras may be quoted at $5 50@5 75 ₱ 196 lbs for cargo parcels; small jobbing sales, $6 ₱ bbl. Exports for the week include shipments per Constitution to Panama of the bulk of 316 bbls; to Jamaica, 350 bbls; and to Central American ports, 712 bbls; to Honolulu, per Queen Emma, 763 bbls; Tahiti, per Percy Edwards, 478 bbls, etc. The Br steamer Vancouver for Hongkong, this day, carries 2,000 bbls Flour (in wood), 5,000 bbls do, in hf and qr sks, and is to be followed by the Lord of the Isles, July 3d. The steamer Pacific, hence 25th inst., carries over 4,000 qr sks Flour to Central America.

WHEAT—Our total exports for the harvest year to date, in round numbers, exceed 9,000,000 centals, or a total of 450,000 tons of Breadstuff (the Flour being reduced to Wheat). One or two cargoes will yet be cleared before the end of the month, each with a sprinkling of new crop. The Portland from Columbia River is at hand with 5,856 sks Oregon of the old crop, worth to day $1 70@1 75 ₱ ctl. Up to this date we have received upward of 15,000 ctls of new California Club: this has been sold in lots at $1 65@1 70 ₱ ctl. The transactions of the week in both old and new, so far as reported, aggregate the following: 2,500 sks new Club sold at $1 70; 3,500 sks do prior to arrival, private: 5,000 sks choice old, $1 75: 5,000 sks fair to good old at $1 67½@1 70. The demand is active for immediate delivery, and also for July, but we see very little disposition manifested to speculate upon the future of the market. Parties that have chartered ships largely to arrive at £4@£4 5s and upward for U. K. are evidently relying upon the Grangers to send in grain enough to load them for their own account. Should it prove otherwise, the demurrage account will be heavy. Liverpool quotations at the close are higher, say 12s 5d@12s 8d, and for club 12s 8d@13s. Liverpool orders now here are limited at 52s 6d, cost, freight, and insurance. At the close, 2,000 sks choice old Stockton sold to a city miller at $1 80. The Oriflamme from Oregon just at hand with 1,045 sks old.

OATS—The bark Portland from Columbia River brought us 1,400 sks. The Cyphrenes for New Zealand carried 5,104 ctls. The sales for the week aggregate 2,500 sks fair to good, in lots, at $1 60@1 70@1 75. The market closes dull at $1 55@1 70 ₱ ctl. The Oriflamme, just at hand, brought 3,381 sks.

CORN—The supply is very meagre. Sales for the week aggregate in lots 1,000 sks at $2@2 05 ₱ ctl.

WOOL—We note the arrival of 84 bales from Honolulu, per Helene. The steamship Constintion, for Panama, carried, en route for New York, 69,477 lbs. The overland route continues the favorite for bulk of shipments East; over 3,000,000 lbs having been sent by Central Pacific Railway during the month of May, and a like proportion the current month, but of which, at present, we have no official record. Our stock of Fleece is now pretty well worked off—at this writing the supply is well nigh exhausted. The spring clip opened briskly, and buyers continued until the close of the season. The market is now quiet; receipts of California very light; and the trade in Oregon is not yet established; prices for the latter not yet made, and a wide difference exists between seller and buyer as to values; 33@35c seems to be a fair quotation. California fleece may be quoted at 28@32½c for good to choice long clean staple; 23@26c for good, and for average, 20@22c; burry, 18@21½c. Sales for the week aggregate 560,000 lbs within our range.

DAIRY PRODUCE—There is a moderate supply of fresh Roll Butter, which is in good demand at 28@30c for good to choice, while a few fancy dairies bring 32½c; extra choice in tubs and half firkins, 30 lbs each, firm at 22½c; ordinary firkin of good quality is held at 26@30c. California Cheese is coming in freely, selling at 11@15c. Eggs—The market is overstocked with Eastern, and consequently prices remain quite low for all kinds; fresh California are quotable at 25@27½c; Eastern, 15@18c. 10,000 dozen Oregon just received held at 15@18c.

FRUIT—The display of choice fruits in our market is very fine, consisting of Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Berries in variety, Cherries, Currants, etc. The combination in Currants has been broken by its own weight, the supply being far greater than the demand. Gooseberries and Green Apples are very plentiful. The demand for Oranges is limited, with a good stock from the Islands, including Lemons, Limes, etc. Our canners and dryers are now busy, having a full working supply

AMERICAN BAKERY,
ST. JOHN'S STREET,
SAN JOSE.
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PROPRIETOR.

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Horse Shoer and Wagon
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817 Market St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
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Agricultural Wagons, Carts, Drays, etc., of all kinds substantially made and neatly repaired. Horse-shoeing promptly attended to.

Make Money,
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—DEALERS IN—
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Curtain Materials.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
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Commercial Street - - - Corner of Leidesdorff.
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MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE,
CHEVIOTS, NAPIER,
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Etc....Etc....Etc.
...ALSO....
A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish Friezes.
Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and colors, which he now offers at prices which
Cannot be touched by any other house in the City.
An inspection of
THIS SPLENDID STOCK
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Remember my Prices to Order are—
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Finest French Beaver Suits.....50 00
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M. F. WALSH has to apologise to his numerous patrons that could not get waited on heretofore, that having enlarged his stock and premises, with extra salesmen he is now confident that the public will save time and money by purchasing at the WINDSOR BOOT and SHOE STORE,
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The largest assortment on this coast now in store and for sale very low—all Wagons warranted for two years.
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CUNNINGHAM & PARKER,
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jn24-tf

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